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EUROPE.

The Tide of Revolution at Paris Turning Back.

Citizens Indignant at the Atrocities of the Insurgents.

More High-Handed Proceedings by the Nationals.

The Authorities Determined to Re-establish Order.

Speech of Emperor William to the German Parliament.

Marriage of the Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne.

THE PARIS REVOLUTION.

The National Guards Occupy the Forts and Seize the Public Funds—Proclamation by Louis Blanc and his Associates—Official Journals of the Insurgents—Suppression of Obnoxious Newspapers.

PARIS, March 20.—The situation today is unchanged. More barricades have been erected, but there is a general quietude. The omnibusses have stopped running, and traffic has ceased. The Nationals have occupied Forts Issy, Vauvres and Bicetre. The Police Commissioners have been arrested. Gen. CHANZY was so maltreated by the mob, that he has been sent to the hospital. The insurgents Central Committee, it appears, signed an order for the release of Gens. CHANZY and TURQUET. Gen. CREMER is spoken of as the probable Commander of the National Guards. The insurgents have seized the funds in the Hotel de Ville and the Mayoralties. All the approaches to Paris are guarded by the Nationals for the purpose of preventing invasion.

A proclamation has been issued bearing the signatures of LOUIS BLANC, VICTOR SCHVELCHER, and others, which contains the following statement: "Actuated by the absolute necessity of having Paris and the Republic convinced that the best means of achieving an end which will satisfy the legitimate wishes of the French people, we will propose to the National Assembly measures providing for the election by the National Guard of its own chiefs, and for the creation of a Municipal Council, to be elected by the suffrages of all the citizens. What is most wanted now is order in liberty and by liberty."

The Central Committee published today (Monday) its official journal headed: "The Official Journal of the Republican Federation." It contains the following: A manifesto originating in the suffrages of 215 battalions of the National Guard repudiates disturbance. The Government calumniates Paris and arms the provinces. It imposes upon us a commander, attempts night disarmings, removes the capital and infamously seeks to besmear our honor with bloody filth. The Nationals have participated in no crime."

A proclamation fixes the elections for Wednesday. The Journal also announces that the Committee will abdicate power upon the election of a new one by the people. The Committee is firm in its decision to respect the preliminaries of peace for the sake of the Republic. An appeal to the Departments invites quick adhesions to the cause.

The journal also contains an exhortation to the Press to respect the Republic, justice and truth. A complete political armistice is promised. The Courts which have proved partial are to be abolished. The Committee repudiates all participation in the execution of Gens. LECOMTE and THOMAS.

The Nationals have entered and sealed up the offices of the *Figaro* and *Gaulois*.

The *Cri du Peuple* says that Paris must proclaim herself a free, autonomous, republican city.

The Nationals have discovered fresh stores of arms and ammunition, and now completely possess the whole city.

The trades-people of Versailles are discontented at the condition of affairs, and impatient for a decision from the National Assembly.

The Lives of Thiers, Vinoy and D'Aurelles Threatened—Military Preparations at Versailles—M. Rouher Narrowly Escapes Being Lynched—Terms on Which the Insurgents Will Treat—M. Thiers Declared to be the Author of the Present Troubles.

LONDON, March 21.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs that many persons were shot without trial on Sunday. The Nationals will shoot M. THIERS and Gens. VINOY and D'AURELLES if they should be captured. There is a strong reaction among the respectable portion of the inhabitants. The Central Committee is alarmed thereat, and seeks the mediation of the Mayors of the city for the appointment of Admiral SOISSET to the command of the National Guard.

Versailles resembles a camp. The entire neighborhood is strategically occupied by troops. The prisoners of Metz and Sedan are offering their services to the Government. The city is so crowded that many of the Deputies to the Assembly are obliged to sleep in stables.

M. ROUHER has been arrested and imprisoned at Boulogne and narrowly escaped lynch law. His wife and daughter were also arrested. Other Imperialists have made their appearance in Boulogne, and their arrest is expected.

The bullion in the Bank of France has been removed to Versailles, and all unissued notes have been destroyed.

M. COMBATES, in assuming the title of Director-General of Telegraphs in France, orders the suspension of private telegraphing.

The insurgents have on several occasions fired into each other by mistake. No particulars of these occurrences, or accounts of the loss of life, are at hand.

A majority of the journals of Paris consider the elections ordered by the Insurgent Committee as void. The insurgent journals declare a willingness to treat with the Versailles Government on the following conditions: The election of a Communal Council by the people of Paris; the reorganization of the National Guard, coupled with the power of self-election and removal of their officers; and the suppression of the prefecture of Police of Paris.

The army journals declare that M. THIERS is the author of the troubles in Paris, and counsel the troops to self-government, firmness, and tranquillity.

Reassuring Circular from the Government—The Leading Journals on the Side of Law and Order—Indignation Aroused by the Violent Proceedings of the Nationals—The Council of Rouen Deplores the Insurrection.

LONDON, March 21—6 P. M.—The Government at Versailles has addressed a reassuring circular to the Prefects of Departments, informing them that the situation in Paris is no worse. The revolution, dishonored by its criminal acts, is unanimously disavowed. Gen. CHANZY and other officers are still detained by the insurgents, but there are hopes of their speedy release. The Mayors of Paris protest against and refuse to carry out the illegal orders for the Communal elections. The Assembly unanimously condemns the disorders and their authors. The Nationals now only demand the nomination of SAISSET. The Government promises the speedy intervention of the army now rallied before Versailles, and concludes with assurances that the greater part of the country remains calm.

A meeting of the editors of the Paris Press was held today, at which a resolution was adopted declaring that the convocation of the electors for to-morrow should be regarded null and void; that public opinion is decidedly against the Committee which ordered it; that it is to be hoped the Committee is not implicated in the illegal and criminal acts of the insurgents; and that now is the time for the National Guard of Paris to come forward and put an end to this deplorable state of affairs.

LONDON, March 21—9½ P. M.—The indignities inflicted on Gen. CHANZY, the many arbitrary arrests made, and the suspension of the *Figaro* and *Gaulois* have aroused general indignation.

M. GREVY'S address of yesterday makes a good impression.

The Government at Versailles has resolved to promptly re-establish order.

LONDON, March 21—10 P. M.—The Council of Rouen have voted an address to the Government deploring the insurrection in Paris, asking that prompt measures be taken for its suppression, and promising their support. A similar address, signed by private citizens, has been forwarded to Versailles. It is anticipated that these addresses will have a good effect on the working classes.

Copies of an insurrectionary proclamation have been seized in Rouen, and the distribution of inflammatory appeals is forbidden.

Shameful Treatment of Gen. Chanzy.

PARIS, March 21.—Gen. CHANZY has been removed to the Prison la Sante. He was shamefully treated. His sister was also arrested.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

The Question of Dealing with Paris Under Discussion—Twenty Thousand Troops in the Vicinity of the Chambers—A Committee on the Condition of France Authorized—Plan for a Municipal Council.

VERSAILLES, March 20.—The French National Assembly met today. The Deputies of the Mountain were all absent. A committee was ordered to report measures for dealing with Paris, and an energetic resolution is expected to be returned at once and adopted. M. PICARD has proposed as urgent the declaration of a state of siege in the Departments of the Seine and Seine-et-Oise.

VERSAILLES, March 21.—There are 20,000 troops in the neighborhood of the Assembly Chamber. The Assembly has adopted resolves providing for the appointment of a committee to consider the condition of France, and the necessity of placing the Departments of the Seine and the Seine-et-Oise in a state of siege.

VERSAILLES, March 21.—In the National Assembly, today, M. GREVY, President of the body, made a speech, denouncing the insurrection in Paris.

M. CLEMENCIAN introduced a plan for the election of a municipal council, composed of eighty members, for the internal government of Paris, the urgency of which was voted by the Assembly. A plan for the election of commanders of the National Guard was introduced. Some Deputies denounced the assassinations which have recently taken place, and repudiated the course of the Paris Deputies who have parleyed with the insurgents. MM. LOUIS BLANC, TROCHU, PICARD and DUFAURE were the chief speakers. Several Deputies have gone to Paris to demand the release of Gen. CHANZY.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

Speech of the Emperor—Congratulations for the Victories Achieved and Encouragement for the Triumphs of Peace—The Work for the Legislators.

BERLIN, March 21.—The German Parliament was opened today by the Emperor WILLIAM, who in person delivered the speech from the throne. The Emperor said:

When I see the German Reichstag for the first time after the glorious but trying struggle which Germany has victoriously prosecuted for independence, I am impelled first to give thanks to God for the historic successes with which he has blessed the faithful unity of the German allies, the heroism and discipline of the armies and the devotion of the people. We have what our forefathers struggled for—the unity of Germany and the security of her frontiers. Our conviction of future unity was vailed; the ever-present enthusiasm of the people rent the vail. When the Fatherland was threatened the nation unanimously rose in her defense, and traced its firm will in indelible characters on the battle-fields of France to remain a united people. The spirit animating Germany pervades her culture and morals, and the constitution of her armies guards against the abuse of acquired power. Independent Germany respects the independence of others. This fiery ordeal of war through which we have passed is a reliable guarantee of European peace. Powerful and self-reliant, Germany now bequeaths to you the regulation of her own affairs as a satisfactory heritage. To the especial gratification of Germany, the Conference at London, in a peaceful spirit, has achieved the work of conciliation. It is now the task of the Reichstag to heal wounds and to confirm the thanks of the Fatherland to those who have paid for victory with their blood and lives. Let the Reichstag co-operate with the Government in the constitutional mission of perfecting laws for the welfare of the people. The constitutional arrangements contemplated by the Government involve the provisions of the separate treaties made in November with the Southern States, which will receive, in a new act to be submitted to the Riechstag, a better conformation and a more harmonious rendering. The amount to be contributed by each State toward the current expenses of the Empire demands legal settlement, and sanction is to be given to the separate laws for Bavaria, which will be introduced. The war indemnity will be disposed, with your approval, in conformity with the requirements of the Empire. The just claims of the Empire on account of the expenses of the war will be laid before you as soon as possible.

The position of the recovered territories renders necessary special legislation, which will be speedily brought to your attention. Pensions for the soldiers and support for the widows and orphans of the war are to be provided for; and the measures to these ends should be made to apply to the whole Empire; for all fought with equal devotion, and deserve equal honor and reward. May the re-establishment of the German Empire be a promise of future greatness. May the war fought so gloriously be followed by an equally glorious peace, and our people henceforth prove victorious in the universal struggle for the fruits of peace.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Meeting of the Plenipotentiaries to Arrange the Final Treaty of Peace—The Germans to Await Developments at Paris—The Austrian Government Denounced for Not Interfering in Behalf of France—Kaiser Wilhelm's Birthday—Return of French Prisoners.

BRUSSELS, March 21.—M. BANDE, the French Plenipotentiary, will present his credentials to-morrow. Herr VON ORNIM, the German Envoy, has arrived and today visited M. BANDE. M. BALAN will be presented to the King by the Baron D'ANETHAN to-morrow.

BERLIN, March 21.—The *North German Gazette* says if the Central Republican Committee in Paris intends to execute the treaty of peace, Germany can quietly await the development of affairs in France.

PESTH, March 20.—In the Austro-Hungarian Diet today the Government was attacked by the Opposition for not intervening in favor of France during the negotiation of the preliminaries of peace. Count ANDRASSY in reply defended the course of the Government.

In the course of his remarks the Premier said that it was the care of the Government for the real interests of the monarchy that prevented the use of its good offices between the belligerents. The Government would only follow a war policy if the existence of the monarchy was threatened, and in such an event would develope a strength far beyond general expectation.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor WILLIAM congratulating him upon the occurrence of the seventy-fourth anniversary of his birthday. The Emperor of Germany was born on the 22d of March, 1797.

LONDON, March 21.—It is officially denied that France has requested that the prisoners of war in Germany should return through Switzerland.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Marriage of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne—Napoleon at Chiselhurst—Rumor of Minister Bancroft's Recall—Spain and Cuba—The Papal Guarantees.

LONDON, March 21.—The journals are filled with the programme for the marriage of the Princess LOUISE to the Marquis of LORNE, which takes place today. Immense preparations have been made for the celebration of the event, and fire-works will be let off and cannons fired throughout England. The weather is delightful.

LONDON, March 21.—The Emperor NAPOLEON arrived at Chiselhurst at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon. He was received with enthusiastic cheering in that village and at all the railway stations along the route from Dover.

BERLIN, March 21.—It is rumored here that Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, the American Minister, will retire in October, and be succeeded by Mr. ORTH.

MADRID, March 21.—The *Epoca* contradicts in specific terms the report that Spain has proposed to sell Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States.

FLORENCE, March 21.—In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, the order of the day proposed by Senor MORDINI, declaring that the Papal guarantees are not an object of international regulation, was carried by eighty majority.

A treaty of peace has been signed with Tunis.

England and the Southern Confederacy—Denial that Recognition Was Ever Contemplated.

LONDON, March 21.—Earl GRANVILLE denied in the House of Lords, to-night, that there was any truth whatever in the statement ascribed to the Baron VON GEROLT, that Russian influence alone prevented the recognition of the Southern Confederacy during the war in the United States. He declared that as a member of the Palmerston and the Russell Cabinets he could say that a proposition to recognize the South was never even entertained. The Duke of SOMERSET confirmed Lord GRANVILLE'S statement.

Insurrection in Japan.

LONDON, March 21.—Telegraph advices were received today that an insurrection has taken place in Japan, but has been suppressed.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Nuptials of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise of England—Brilliant Scenes and General Gayety.

LONDON, March 21.—The marriage of the Princess LOUISE and the Marquis of LORNE took place, today, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The weather was warm and bright, as if Spring had advanced to meet the bride.

In London there was little excitement, and much dissatisfaction prevailed because the wedding did not take place at Westminster or St. Paul's. The bells chimed all the afternoon, and a few tradesmen will illuminate to-night.

The town of Windsor was crowded. There were thousands on the Castle Green, and the Eton boys occupied the Castle Hill. The Police and soldiery kept a passage open for the invited guests, who came from London by special train, and were conveyed in royal carriages to the chapel, amid the cheering of the people and the ringing of bells. The interior of the chapel was magnificent, with knightly banners, gorgeous uniforms, rich robes, diamonds sparkling, and the sunshine streaming over all. The Ministers of the Cabinet, Foreign Ambassadors, the Royal family, and the very cream of English society were present.

Of the bridal party, the first to arrive was the Duke of ARGYLL, dressed in full Highland costume; the Duchess of ARGYLL robed in cloth of silver; the Princess of WALES, in a blue satin robe with a train of blue velvet, leading the royal children, who were in Scotch costume. Then came the Princess CHRISTIAN, dressed in pink satin, trimmed with white lace, and the Indian Princess, blazing with scarlet and gold.

Lord LORNE entered while the choir sung an anthem. He was attended by his groomsmen Earl PERCY and Lord LEVESEN GOWER.

All three were dressed in uniforms of the Volunteer Rifles of Argyleshire Artillery, a green suit trimmed with silver.

After a pause the Queen entered, robed in black satin, very low in the neck. She also wore a vail and a coronet of diamonds. The Princess LOUISE followed. She wore a dress of white satin, with white velvet train, a Honiton lace vail and a wreath of orange flowers. Eight bridesmaids carried the train. They were all daughters of Dukes and Earls, and dressed in silks, with necklaces and wreaths of roses. They wore no vails. The Queen and the Princess LOUISE knelt at the altar for a few moments, and then the Marquis of LORNE advanced, and the Bishop of London, assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, Worcester and Oxford performed the ceremony. The Queen gave away the bride. The Princess spoke her responses clearly, but the Marquis' answers were inaudible. After the ceremony the Queen took the Princess in her arms and gave her a hearty kiss.

The Marquis of LORNE knelt and kissed the Queen's hand.

The royal party then received congratulations, and slowly quitted the chapel. The crowd cheered and waved wedding favors during their passage back to the Castle, where a wedding breakfast was served to all the guests.

The royal party breakfasted alone. No speeches were made, but there was great gayety. Two immense wedding-cakes were served, and then the bride retired to change her dress. When she reappeared, she was in a charming traveling costume of Campbell plaid.

The bridal party then took carriages for Claremont, where they are to spend the honeymoon. The road was lined with triumphal arches, and the people cheered the bride and bridegroom all the way to their new home.

Lord Walter Campbell's Banquet at the Travelers' Club.

Lord WALTER CAMPBELL, who resides in this City, gave a banquet, last evening, at the Travelers' Club, Fifth-avenue, in honor of the auspicious event of the union of his brother, the Marquis of LORNE, with a Princess of the Royal family of England. The following gentlemen were present: Messrs. McDougall, Lounsbery, Balfour Beresford, Archibald, English Consul; Cyrus Field, L. G. Watson, President French Cable Company; Bush, Geo. Allen, Walter Watson, McKinlay, President National Steam-ship Company and President Travelers' Club, Van Buren, Duer, Robertson, Patson, Irvine, Wm. Douglas, Bierstadt, Burlingame, Schuyler, Francklyn, Robert Mackie, James Brancker. After the good things provided had been done justice to the wedded pair were toasted, and several speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered. The annexed is the *menu*:

Huitres, potage a la Reine, concommé de terrapines, anchois en salade aux olives, saummon du Kennebec, shad au gratin, filets de bœuf à la Gordon; pomme de terre à la Duchesse; ris de veanelontés à la jardinière; vol-au-vents de pigeons à la Princesse; pâtés de foie gras de Strasbourg en Belle Vue; ponche, "Travelers' Club;" becassiries sur Canapes Sec. Perigueux; salade de laitue; suprême de ponds d'artichauts à l'Italienne; crontes à la Anemas; "Boar's Head," en surprise, the crest of Clan Campbell; glaces à la Nesselrode; a bride cake, surmounted with the English coat-of-arms; pieces montées, fruits and dessert. Wines—Chateau Yguem, Amontillado, Sherry, Rudisheimer, Moët & Chandon, Dry Imperial, La Rose, Romanée Conté, L. Roederer, Carte Blanche, Grand Vin Chateau Lafitte, Ex Olo, Rés, Madeira, Liqueurs Finés, Café. The floral decorations were simply roses and Scotch heather.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

The Inman steam-ship *City of London*, which left Liverpool on March 9, and Queenstown on March 10, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by three days than were those already at hand, and were delivered at this office at 1 o'clock this morning.

NAPOLEON III.

What Welcome From England—A Plea For His Rule.

From the London Times, March 8.

We are told that within a few days another political exile will land upon our shores. The ratification of the terms of peace has set free the prisoner of Wilhelmshoehe—prisoner, though on parole—and the Ex-Emperor has, it is said, intimated his intention of joining his wife and son at Chiselhurst. The question will at once be raised in what fashion should he be received among us, but we have had too large an experience in the reception of potentates whose power has passed away to be embarrassed for a reply. The House of Commons will not think it necessary to pass a resolution of sympathy and welcome, nor will the head of the State recognize him officially as one of the brotherhood of European Sovereigns. Every organized nation has a right to determine how it shall be governed, and France is a republic today, whatever it was yesterday, and whatever it may be the will of her people that she shall become to-morrow. But personal courtesy has rules as clear and binding as those enforced by the comity of nations, and there are many even of those who rejoice most heartily at the promise of a purer constitutional freedom in France who *cannot forget the good will her late ruler extended to England and Englishmen*. Unless he prefers to be known under some other name, he will continue to be spoken of as the Emperor NAPOLEON, but not as Emperor of the French, just as we are accustomed to speak of King LOUIS PHILIPPE and Queen AMELIE, and as, in earlier days, we spoke of CHARLES X., and still earlier of LOUIS LE DESIRE. The Queen will, without doubt, remember that she has been the guest of the exile, and has received him as her guest in the height of his prosperity, and will meet him in the same friendly spirit as she exhibited toward the inhabitants of Claremont and has since manifested toward the ORLEANS Princes, some allowance being made for the absence of that link of family connection which the Kings of the Belgians have supplied in these precedents. The nation at large will cherish no unkindly feeling toward the latest of political refugees, provided Camden-place is not made the focus of plots against the Government established in France. NAPOLEON III. is for us neither the victim of popular injustice, to be honored and fêted, nor a political criminal, to be given up, did extradition treaties permit it, to be tried under M. LOUIS BLANC'S indictment at the bar of the National Assembly. * * * It is from France, above all countries, that the right of Sovereigns has been most abundant. France is the political volcano of the Continent, and Paris is its crater. The expulsion of dynasty after dynasty has been more regular than the eruptions of Vesuvius. Ruler has followed ruler at intervals almost as stated in their periods as that of the falling stars that appear every November. *Nor can we have any assurance that the series is yet closed.* It is too evident already that no settled order can be at present established in France. That refusal to tolerate differences of opinion and of judgment which has hitherto marked the advanced Republican as much as the Ultramontane Legitimist still continues, and so long as it remains uncorrected by wider knowledge, revolution must succeed revolution. It is the most painful of truths that no Frenchman can bear the presence of a man who differs from himself. This fatal characteristic of the political education of France must be remembered in judging the past. *It explains the worst errors of the exile whom we now expect.* NAPOLEON III. started with a firm belief that the vast majority of the French people were longing to raise him to power, and that the happiness of France depended on her intrusting him with the control of her destinies. Admit the principle of Imperialism—that is to say, that the best form of government a nation can secure lies in the selection of one man to govern it, independently of the checks of any Parliamentary system—and *the defense of the Ex-Emperor is almost complete.* The principle itself he shared in common with some of the most advanced thinkers of France, and it is impossible to deny that, for the moment at least, the people preferred his elevation above that of all rivals. * * * France accepted Imperialism with an avidity that cannot be seriously questioned, even after making every allowance for the growing influence of the President's authority over the Provincial elections. The nation has suffered severely for its fault; but it would be unjust to visit upon the Emperor the whole blame of a decadence that had its origin in the vitiated condition of the people. The public service decayed; Parliamentary ability disappeared; the strength of the army was turned into weakness, but *almost up to the last the people were consenting to their own degradation.*

DISTURBED PARIS.

Harbingers of the Storm—Batteries, Encampments and Barricades—An Anti-Centralization Theory.

Paris (March 7) Correspondence London Times.

I have just returned from another search by daylight for batteries and encampments, paying on my way a visit to the Bastile, upon which point processions are still constantly converging, bearing their wreaths with them, and passing the time, when not making their offerings to the idol of Liberty, by playing pitch and toss on the pavement before it. The Boulevards presented a somewhat unusual spectacle, as an inspection of troops of the line was going on, probably by way of imposing on the population, and they lined the pavement for nearly half a mile. In fact, what with regular troops arriving from the provinces and thousands of Mobiles going to them, and National Guards mounting guard over each other, the city is like a vast camp, the streets are crowded with uniforms to an even greater extent than before peace was made, and there is the same kind of restlessness on the part of the peaceable portion of the inhabitants that cattle show when they move uneasily about before a thunder-storm. There is electricity in the air. The only question is, when and how it is going to strike the magazine? Driving up a by-street in a neighborhood where I had reason to suspect a battery was placed, I suddenly came upon a barricade; the street was lonely and deserted, and I got out to explore. At an angle a little further on was a sentry, and then a large crowd of National Guards, completely blocking the street. Every avenue and lane leading into the street was barricaded, and upon a high open space to the right was a battery of guns; we could not count them, but could see the brass shining in the sun. As the men in front, who were hard at work with picks and shovels throwing up an earthwork, occasionally moved and revealed them, half a dozen field-pieces were drawn up on the pavement, either as though they had just arrived, or were destined to occupy some other position. There are now seventeen of these parks established in different parts of Paris, but it is by no means an easy and not altogether a safe task to find them. The streets in their neighborhood seem peopled almost entirely by National Guards, and a man not in uniform attracts attention. The Place St. Pierre, in the Faubourg Montmartre, I found crowded with men, either conspiring in groups or taking their usual recreation with coppers. I have known the officers play with five-franc pieces. It was impossible to listen to their conversation without incurring suspicious looks, so we scrambled up the steep steps to the heights above, where a long row of cannon was parked, and above it another row in a battery, each gun behind its embrasure, and its muzzle pointing straight down the Rue de la Paix. Here a number of men were going through their drill, and gentlemanlike-looking officers in uniform were giving their orders. On one occasion we saw a man in no uniform at all, but dressed rather fashionably, giving out written instructions to officers."

A REVOLUTION DESIRABLE.

Some of the streets leading into the place below were strongly barricaded with paving-stones and upturned carts, and a gang was also here employed digging trenches with pick and shovel. The whole of this neighborhood was alive with armed men, who find it pleasanter to lounge about and hatch revolutions than to work, and who foster the idea that they are the true party of order, who are combining to maintain the Republic, which is being intrigued against by the revolutionists, who have the majority of the Chamber, and who wish to overturn existing institutions and replace them by a monarchy. So far as France at large is concerned, nothing more favorable could happen than a successful revolution of the demagogues of Paris: it would separate that city for an indefinite period from the rest of the country, which might then govern itself from some Capital where freedom and order might be inaugurated under more hopeful conditions, and give the finishing stroke to that system of centralization which has proved the bane of the country. Meantime, the disturbed condition of the city induces habits of idleness, which have been acquired during the siege, and thousands are glad of the excuse of pretending to be soldiers in order not to work. The financial pressure is increasing daily, and the misery which threatens the population will be intensified and accelerated by the fact that so large a proportion of able-bodied men are taken from their proper industries to stroll about the streets with their rifles on their shoulders. Not only does this apply to the insurgents, but to those who are compelled to remain under arms to watch them. Thus, I have just received from the best source intelligence that ten battalions of National Guard, drawn from the quarters of the town most interested in the maintenance of order, are to be assembled for service to-night. This looks almost as if something were expected, and there have been several indications of a conflict likely to happen between some of the so-called reactionary battalions and the others which are called revolutionary. Thus, at Montmartre itself, the Thirty-second battalion is vehemently opposed to the action of the other battalions of the same neighborhood, and inclined to support strongly the authority of Gen. D'AURELLES DE PALLADINES, which the others have refused to ackowledge. Indeed, in driving about the streets one is at a loss to know whether one is among the disturbers or the preservers of order. At one end of a boulevard is a company with arms piled, which is placed there by Commander-in-Chief D'AURELLES, and at the other there is a company with arms piled, which is placed there by Commander-in-Chief DARRAS; how, when these gentlemen begin to fight, they will be able to distinguish a friend from a foe is a problem which may possibly be solved in the course of the next few days.

Scenes at Montmartre and Belleville.

Correspondence of the London Daily Times.

A red placard, headed "Central Committee of the National Guard," and signed by some dozen names of individuals utterly unknown to fame, affirms that to their exertions Paris is indebted that public order was not disturbed during the Prussian occupation. The parties say they are the representatives of 200 battalions of the National Guard; but the numbers of these battalions are not given, nor is it stated when and where the meeting took place at which these delegates were elected. They state that they intend to maintain public order; in earnest of which the rappel is beaten at all hours of the night in the quarters more especially under their guardianship. The Place St. Pierre, at Montmartre, is a perfect *place d'armes*. Some thirty guns of the new model, 7 breech-loaders occupy the summit of the hill, and are turned towards Paris. They are behind batteries, skillfully constructed, having épaulements and breastworks, and towers *secundem artem*. They are guarded by sentinels; the ammunition is abundant, and access to the spot is impossible. We learn the facts through persons who speak from knowledge. In Belleville, at the end of the street bearing the name of Plat, is another similar construction, the guns being also pointed against the city. As all these preparations must signify something, peaceable citizens want to be enlightened on the point. The head-quarters of the party are in Belleville, and hence all orders issue from a staff self-constituted from the National Guard of the quarter. Throughout it are stationed groups of men wearing the uniform of the Guard. Their arms are piled, pickets of sentinels occupy the corners of the streets, and the squares or open places, which are regularly patroled day and night, the patrols interdicting the formation of groups, and all appearing to obey certain general instructions. In presence of these facts, and of the shameful disorders of last Sunday week, it is not surprising that the most exaggerated accounts of what is passing here should have reached Bordeaux, and caused almost a panic there. "Paris is tranquil." That is a fact, but Paris is uneasy, and the slightest incident may provoke the most deplorable of collisions. It is said that certain of the prominent Ultras have declared they are awaiting the arrival of M. DE ROCHEFORT and others, to decide upon and what "ulterior measures shall be adopted for the safety of the Republic." This is an attempt to saddle the parties mentioned with the responsibility of a movement as insane as it appears to be purposeless. A very grim joke connected with it is, that the men compromised in it are actually receiving thirty sous a day from the public exchequer, as members of the National Guard, whose sole and special duty it is to maintain public order and secure the observance of law.

The "Red" Programme.

We translate a copy of the "Red" bill posted on the walls of Paris on March 6, and held to have been a preface to the scenes of disorder now acted in the French Metropolis:

FRENCH REPUBLIC—LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY—CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Central Committee of the National Guard, appointed in a general assembly of delegates, representing upward of 200 battalions, has for its mission the constitution of the Republican Federation of the National Guard, that it may be organized so as to protect more effectually than the permanent armies have thus far been able to do, the country, and to defend, by all possible means, the threatened Republic.

The Central Committee is not an anonymous body; it is an assembly of bearers of mandates of free men, who know their duty, affirm their rights and seek to establish a solidarity between all members of the National Guard.

It protests, therefore, against all imputations tending to misrepresent the expression of its programme, with a view of hindering its execution. Its acts have always been signed; they have had but one object—the defense of Paris. It rejects with scorn the calumnies intended to tax it with exciting to a pillage of arms and ammunition, and to civil war.

The expiration of the armistice, concerning the prolongation of which the *Journal Officiel* of Feb. 26 has maintained silence, had generated the legitimate emotion of all Paris. The renewal of hostilities was, in effect, invasion, occupation and all the calamities to which conquered cities are subject.

Hence the patriotic fever, which in one night aroused and placed under arms the whole National Guard, was not due to the influence of a provisional commission appointed for the elaboration of political statutes; it was the true expression of the sentiment of the population.

When the convention relating to the occupation became officially known, the Central Committee, by a declaration posted throughout Paris, called upon the citizens to insure, by their energetic co-operation, the strict execution of that convention.

To the National Guard reverted the right and the duty to protect, to defend our menaced firesides. Rising with entire spontaneity, the Guard alone by its attitude has known how to make the Prussian occupation a humiliation to the conqueror. *Vive la République!*

(Signed.) Arnold, Jules Bergeret, Bout, Castioni, Chauvière, Chouteau, Courty, Dutil, Fleury, Frontier, Gasteau, Henry Fortuné, Laccord, Lagarde, Lavalette, Matjournal, Matté, Muttin, Ostyn, Piconel, Pindy, Prudhomme, Varlin, Henry Verlet, Viard.

PARIS, March 4, 1871.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 21.

MEMORIALS AND PROTESTS.

Mr. HILL presented a memorial from JOHN E. BRYANT, a leading Republican editor of Georgia, protesting against the admission of FOSTER BLODGETT as Senator from that State, and making grave charges affecting that gentleman's personal integrity. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, presented a protest of 204 working women of Philadelphia against female suffrage. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REPORTED.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to establish a port of entry at Duluth, Minn. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Also a bill granting lands to the Hastings and Dakota Railroad Company.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, introduced a bill to incorporate the New-York and San Blas Railway Company; also a bill to aid in the construction and maintenance of twenty or more first-class iron steam-ships, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, naval and other purposes; incorporating JOHN ROACH, WM. H. WEBB, P. N. SPOFFORD, HENRY STEERS and others, as the "American Mail and Ocean Transportation Company," for carrying the United States mails, &c., the Government to pay the interest on the bonds of the Company for thirty years to the amount of $20,000,000.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment a bill placing $350,000 at the disposition of the Secretary of War to enable him to enlarge the military depot at Fort Leavenworth.

WON'T SERVE ON THE COMMITTEES.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, declined appointment upon the Committees on Disabilities and Revolutionary Claims, to which he was appointed, because the latter Committee had nothing to do, and, as to the former, he was opposed to any general or special bill for the removal of disabilities. He was excused.

SOUTHERN DISORDERS.

The amendment of the House to the Senate concurrent resolution for a Joint Committee of Investigation on the South was considered.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, moved to restore the clause stricken out by the House authorizing the Committee to print and publish from time to time during the recess the results of their investigation.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, protested against this as an attempt to print partisan electioneering documents at the public expense. If for the benefit of Congress, the report need not be made till next session, as provided by the resolution. He (Mr. THURMAN) would not trust any body of men with power to issue political pronunciamentoes at pleasure.

When the morning hour expired, the subject was laid aside for the morning business.

The Text Changed.

The regular order, being Mr. ANTHONY'S resolution specifying legislation for the present session, was then taken up, and Mr. AMES, of Mississippi, was awarded the floor upon the condition of the South. He said one-half of the suffering of the people of the South had not been told, and attributed the cause of much of the disorder to the enfranchisement of the colored element, and their daring to contend for political supremacy with their fellow-citizens. The theory that the minority had control in the South was a mistake. In Mississippi the colored population had a majority of 70,000, and their sympathies were all with the Republican Party. It had been said on the floor that the army had been used to intimidate citizens and to prevent a free expression of popular will at the polls. He denied there was any foundation for such statements, except that soldiers, acting under the direction of the white men, had at times driven colored voters from the polls. As a contrast to the unforgiving spirit of slavery and rebellion still rampant in the South he had read by the Secretary the resolutions passed by the Republican Legislature of Mississippi, asking Congress to remove the political disabilities of all the people of that State. Yet the very members who passed these resolutions had been compelled to petition Government for protection. The most fearful outrages were of daily occurrence in that State. He then referred to a recent dispatch from Gov. ALCORN, of Mississippi, to the effect that the State authorities are competent to put down any disorders which may prevail, and also to ALCORN'S proclamation of December, 1870, against the Kuklux Klan. The Legislature had appropriated ten thousand dollars to aid in the arrest and conviction of Kuklux associations. Gov. ALCORN had draw every cent of this money, yet he (AMES) had not heard of one Kuklux being arrested. He was in constant receipt of letters from Mississippi detailing wholesale outrages upon Unionists by rebels. The telegraphic report of the riot at Meridian was untrue, as the Judge who was shot was a Republican, and it was preposterous to say that the colored men would shoot their friends. Mr. AMES then submitted and had read a letter from a Republican member of the Legislature, that the riot was the result of a combination by rebels to overthrow Republicanism in that county; that many murders of colored men had been committed which would never be discovered; that the colored people had been disarmed by the Sheriff, who promised to protect them, and condemning the Governor for his failure to protect them. The occurrence within sixty days of over eight hundred murders of Republicans in Louisiana, for which there were no conviction, and the fact that no Kuklux was ever punished, were spoken of by Mr. AMES as indicative of the wide-spread terrorism exercised by the Kuklux order. Murders at the South, unlike individual cases at the North, were systematic, and for political reasons.

After an informal discussion,

Mr. THURMAN remarked it was evident that no agreement could be made, and moved to take up the House resolution for adjournment.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, thought this the wisest thing that could be done, and gave notice that he would move an amendment for final adjournment on Monday next instead of Thursday.

After further discussion, Mr. THURMAN withdrew his motion, and it was agreed to take a vote upon Mr. ANTHONY'S resolution and all amendments to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock.

Removal of Disabilities as a Remedy.

Without further debate, Mr. SAWYER then took the floor, and moved as an amendment to the pending resolution to include the consideration at the present session of the General Amnesty bill lately reported from the Committee on Disabilities. He argued that the passage of this bill would do much to restore harmony and contentment in the South. He regretted that the enfranchisement of the negroes in the Reconstruction laws had not been accompanied by general amnesty to the white people. The influence of this policy, he believed, would be powerfully felt in removing bitterness and conciliating and harmonizing all the people. Much had been said here and elsewhere as to the inclination of the Southern people to enter into another rebellion, but he would assure Senators there was not one word of truth in such representations. The remembrance of their maimed sons, desolated hearth-stones, and devastated fields, precluded the possibility of their ever again entertaining the idea of a rebellion for a moment. He did not think the disturbances in the South originated from hostility to the General Government, but that they were inspired by disaffection to the local Governments. The reason for this was that the men most fitted by education and position to take part in the affairs of the State were excluded from all participation therein. Owing to this cause, men of an inferior moral and intellectual stamp had been elevated to public position. If it was true that the colored members in the Southern Legislatures did occasionally give way to inducements to vote in a particular way for a consideration, they should not be too harshly condemned. Their former helpless ignorance should not be forgotten, nor the fact that the more intelligent and experienced legislators of the Northern States were not free from similar charges. But sound policy imperatively dictated that all public places should be thrown open to all citizens alike, and all political disabilities and discriminating legislation wiped from the statute-book. With respect to the Kuklux organizations, which, he said, were dominant in some of the counties of the Carolinas, Mr. SAWYER urged that the most complete and thorough measures be instantly adopted to repress their lawless deeds. But the remedial legislation must not be drawn by a tyro, but should be wise, salutary and efficient.

Without concluding the debate, the Senate, at 6 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ATTEMPT TO DOCTOR THE JOURNAL.

Some conversation took place on a motion made by Mr. LYNCH, of Maine, to correct the journal so as to make it appear that he, yesterday, made a motion to reconsider the vote by which was referred the joint resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a Commission, consisting of two line officers and one officer of the Engineer Corps, to examine and report next December as to the expediency of consolidating the Charlestown and Kittery Navy-yards, transferring the machinery, &c., of the former to the latter.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, objected to the reconsideration of the motion. He was inclined to extinguish both of the navy-yards, and desired the entire subject should be discussed at the proper time.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, said that when the bill was offered his colleagues, BANKS and TWITCHELL, objected to the introduction. It was rather unfair to change the position of the bill in this way.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, asked that the journal be corrected by inserting his objection to the reference of the bill, which was referred by mistake.

Mr. LYNCH said the resolution was simply one of inquiry.

After further conversation the Speaker said the question was on the motion of Mr. BANKS, so that it might appear on the journal that the resolution was not presented or referred at all.

The House disagreed to the motion of Mr. BANKS and also to the motion of Mr. LYNCH, so the journal remains unaltered.

SETTLEMENT OF VENEZUELA CLAIMS.

Mr. BLAIR introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to pay to the holders of the certificates of award the moneys paid by the Republic of Venezuela in the settlement of claims.

Mr. BROOKS said as there was a great deal of dispute about the matter, the resolution ought not to be passed without consideration.

There was no further action on the subject.

Mr. STEPHENSON moved that the House adjourn, which at 1½ o'clock was agreed to—yeas 107, nays 72.

HOW MUCH FOR FORRESTER?

Dissatisfaction of Country Detectives with Superintendent Kelso's Offer of $2,500—What They Assert is his "Little Game."

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, March 20.

On the 27th of February Superintendent KELSO, of New-York, issued a "confidential" circular, copies of which were sent all over the country, offering a reward of $2,500 for the arrest and delivery at the office of said Superintendent, of one BILLY FORRESTER, alias Billy Marshall, alias Billy or Frank Campbell, alias Frank Livingstone, alias Frank Harding, alias Frank Howard, who, as the heads of the Metropolitan force had become convinced by facts in their possession, was the murderer of BENJAMIN NATHAN, of New-York.

A reward amounting to $40,000 was previously guaranteed by the Mayor of New-York, the widow of Mr. NATHAN and the New-York Stock Exchange, "for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of BENJAMIN NATHAN;" but Mr. KELSO, in his "confidential" circular, says nothing about this. The New-York Police authorities are fully convinced that FORRESTER is the murderer of NATHAN; they are satisfied that they can prove this, if somebody else will arrest and hand him over to them, in which case they will, as the Police of other cities believe, pocket the large sum offered for the "arrest and conviction" of the guilty party. This, we have reason to know, is the opinion entertained by some of the shrewdest and most reliable and efficient detectives in the country. Some of them—men whose abilities are not inferior to the best officers New-York can produce—even go so far as to assert that if FORRESTER were produced, he could not and would not be convicted, unless it should be understood that the lion's share of the reward was to go into the pockets of the New-York officers.

According to his own account, Superintendent KELSO had conclusive evidence, within three weeks after the murder, that FORRESTER was the murderer; but he did not send out any "confidential" circulars then, taking it for granted, we suppose, that a man who was so well known could not possibly evade arrest for any length of time, and that there was no necessity for offering to share the profits of his capture; but now, when eight months have elapsed, and he and his detectives have entirely failed, and he has been compelled to acknowledge himself baffled by "the best hider in the world," he offers $2,500 to any person who will do what he and his whole force have failed to accomplish. Why did not Mr. KELSO divulge the name of the man immediately on becoming satisfied that he was the individual "wanted?" In that case, it is hardly within the bounds of possibility that he could have escaped. How is it, everybody wants to know, that the name of FORRESTER was not then published and telegraphed all over the country? Was it because it was feared the large reward would not get into the proper pockets? Indeed, but it looks very like it; and most people will think that the combined detective shrewdness of New-York City benefits the public and the cause of justice but very little, unless the detectives themselves are permitted to "have their whack."

If Superintendent KELSO really desires the arrest and conviction of FORRESTER, and is indifferent as to who gets the rewards, as long as justice is done, he should be a little more explicit. Let him state whether or not he offers the $2,500 in addition to what was previously offered; in other words, if FORRESTER is arrested and convicted, whether the person or persons arresting him will get the whole of the reward, or only the $2,500, the forty odd thousand dollars being divided among the New-York officers, who were obliged to admit that they could not find him. These are pertinent and essential questions, and the sooner they are answered satisfactorily, the sooner will additional zeal be infused into the hunt after the missing murderer.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The area of lowest pressure, which was Monday night over Lake Ontario, has moved toward the east-north-east, and is now off the coast of Maine. The heavy rains which have attended its progress have now entirely abated. Clearing-up weather, with fresh and brisk north-west winds prevail in New-York and the Eastern States. The pressure has been very low during Tuesday, east of the Mississippi River, but is now rapidly recovering. The barometer is rising slowly in the south-west and north-west, with clear weather everywhere west and south of Pennsylvania. Increased temperature, with a local fall in barometer, is reported from Missouri and Southern Illinois. The pressure and temperature remain nearly stationary at the Rocky Mountain and Pacific stations.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that on Wednesday clear weather and fresh or gentle winds will prevail south and west of Pennsylvania, and clearing up and partially cloudy weather with fresh winds on Lake Ontario and the East Atlantic.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Parliamentary Matters—A Dangerous Government Victory—The Irish Question—Tactics in the Commons—State of Parties—The Ex-Secretary for Ireland The Premier's Policy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 4, 1871.

The Government have again been attacked and have again come off victorious, but it is one of those victories which are apt to be more dangerous, even, than downright defeat. The occasion was a motion of their own for inquiry into the state of Westmeath, where a good deal of promiscuous murder has been going on lately, and the majority on the side of the Government was 256 against 187. You will observe that this was not at all a close division. Numerically, 81 is a very good majority, indeed; such a majority as Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI never could master at the best of times, and half of which would have more than satisfied Lord PALMERSTON. But then Lord PALMERSTON understood human nature too well to care much about divisions. It was his policy always to avoid them if he could, and forced to one he liked to gain his point with as little humiliation to his adversaries as possible. The danger to the Government from the division on the Westmeath Committee lies in the fact that it was idly and wantonly provoked to gratify a caprice of the Prime Minister, against the better judgment both of his colleagues and his party. Not a soul wanted the Committee but Mr. GLADSTONE himself. He strained all his authority to get it; but no authority, however great and genuine, could ever survive a repetition of the process. Did I not say aright in one of my former letters, that Mr. GLADSTONE was more likely to be dangerous to the Government this session than any body else? In itself the debate is not, perhaps, very important, but it is so illustrative of the state of parties, that I think it is worth while to sketch its principal features.

IRELAND AND ITS GRIEVANCES.

Ireland is the weak point of the English political system. I won't go into any historical disquisition to explain the oppressions to which the sister island was long subjected, the remedial legislation which has been steadily pursued during the present generation, and the reasons why we think we might now expect the "healing process" to show some signs of good results. No doubt good results have really been obtained, but they are not very apparent as yet. The amount of acute active political hostility to the Government among the Irish is trifling and sporadic. The people generally are not disposed to do anything openly and actively against the Government; they are equally little disposed to do anything for it, and think it at any rate good sport to see John Bull badgered by the Fenians. So they make a ring and stand round, not without a certain touch of malice, in their enjoyment of the contest, but certainly without any desire that the Fenians should win. Their feelings toward England are, in fact, exactly the feelings of the South German States toward Prussia. [Anything like a really serious movement on the part of the Fenians, and above all, anything having the appearance of foreign intervention on their behalf, would have just the same effect in Ireland as LOUIS NAPOLEON's foolish policy had in Bavaria and Wurtemberg, and would rally the whole people, with utterly insignificant exceptions, on the side of the British Government.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE IRISH DIFFICULTY.

The general temper of the people can, of course, only be changed gradually and slowly; and for overt acts of sedition or violence the Government was last year armed with exceptional powers of great severity, enabling them to search out evidence and arrest suspicious persons in the most arbitrary manner. They were warned at the time that this act, stringent as it was, tied their hands in various ways, and that the proper course was to continue the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act for a little longer. Mr. GLADSTONE was determined to show he could do without this extreme measure, but after a year's experience he finds he has made a mistake. Rather, however, than confess this frankly he calls for a Committee of the House of Commons to consider what should be done. To add to the blunder, the Government first asked that the Committee should be secret, and then offered to give up the secrecy. The obvious answer to the proposal was that secrecy and responsibility in such a case must go together—that either the Government must keep their secret to themselves and propound a remedy on their own responsibility, or, if they shifted the duty upon an irresponsible Committee, then the Committee must open its doors and justify itself in public.

TACTICS IN PARLIAMENT.

I don't suppose there was really any desire on the part of Government to shirk responsibility. It was only one of those absurd roundabout ways of doing a simple thing, which Mr. GLADSTONE is so fond of. From one end of the House to the other there rose instantly a cry of amazement and deprecation. The debate lasted for two nights, and from beginning to end, out of some twenty speeches, not more than three (excepting Ministerial replies) were in favor of the motion. And to show you what kind of men these three were, I may quote the excessively Hibernian declaration of one of them, that if the Land bill had not passed, the night would have been spent in Ireland in murdering landlords, and the day in executing tenants! Not a single member of any standing on the Liberal side had a word to say on behalf of the Committee. The most staunch supporters of the Government, and even some of Mr. GLADSTONE's most intimate friends, urged him in the strongest manner to withdraw the unlucky proposal. There was an interval of a couple of days before the debate was resumed, and it was thought almost certain that somehow the matter would be shelved.

NO SURRENDER.

But those who thought that little knew the man they had to deal with. The greater the resistance, the more hopelessly wrong his own position, the more stubborn and dogmatic Mr. GLADSTONE becomes. And so it proved on this occasion, for he held his ground and carried a majority with him, but at a cost of private discontent, the effect of which may tell hardly against him on some future occasion. The Conservatives, I believe, had a meeting and decided that though they would oppose the Committee, they must take care not to defeat the Government, and therefore a great many of them left the House before the division began. There was not much need for this, for the Government was in no danger of being openly beaten. But the question was certainly a very difficult one for any Opposition. We all know what a vote of want of confidence is as a mode of attack, but it never before happened, I imagine, that a Government had to whip up reluctant supporters to prevent their being beaten on a vote of want of confidence, proposed by themselves, in themselves. Practically, if the Opposition had carried the day, it would have amounted to a vote of confidence in their adversaries. "Don't take our word for the state of Westmeath," said the Government, "but have a committee and verify it for yourselves." "No," said the Opposition, "we insist on taking your word and won't inquire. If you want more powers, you have only to ask and have." The situation, therefore, was a peculiar one, and though Mr. DISRAELI made a racy, stinging speech, he rather helped the Government than otherwise by pushing his attack too far. In condemning measures which the bulk of the House, and many even of his own party, regarded as just and necessary, Mr. DISRAELI turned the tables on himself, for it at once suggested reflections as to what would have happened if he had had his way, and what would happen now if Mr. GLADSTONE were to be turned out to make way for him. This is really the great safety of the Ministry. If Mr. GLADSTONE is himself by his intolerance and waywardness doing all he can to break up his Government, Mr. DISRAELI, on the other hand, is nobly exerting himself to prevent it. If the Government does last, it will be mainly owing to the ingenious support of the leader of the Opposition. "Yes," everybody says, "GLADSTONE is very trying, I don't deny, but we must either have him or DISRAELI, and DISRAELI—eh?" And then there is a shrug and a shake of the head, as if nothing more need be said. Mr. GLADSTONE probably never spoke worse than on Thursday—he was dull, turgid, vapid and verbose. But in his attack DISRAELI was at his best. His picture of Lord HARTINGTON, the young nobleman who is now Irish Secretary, draped in "the white sheet of penitence and holding the taper of remorse," and the Premier, going about the country and puffing himself as the possessor of the real philosopher's stone that was to settle everything in Ireland; his taunts at the Government for their vacillation and inconsistencies, were all in his smartest and most vivacious style.

STATE OF PARTIES.

This debate, as I said, was very illustrative of the state of parties here, bringing out very strikingly—first, the danger to the Government from Mr. GLADSTONE himself; and, second, the counterpart to this, in the shape of horror of Mr. DISRAELI, the choice at present lying between these two, so that if we give up one we must perforce accept the other. But it also discloses another significant circumstance, and that is the gathering rage of the men who think they ought to be in office, and who find themselves shut out. Every Government which lasts a certain time is exposed to this difficulty. Lord PALMERSTON's dexterous geniality served to make light of the difficulty in his own case. But Mr. GLADSTONE is just the man to make things worse than they would otherwise be, his gloomy earnestness of mind magnifying all personal disputes and differences of opinion into moral delinquencies on the part of his opponents. The very first thing he did on entering office was to eject Sir Robert PEEL from the Irish Secretaryship, and Sir ROBERT, nursing his wrath to keep it warm, is now boiling over with passionate resentment.

A SKETCH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Sir ROBERT PEEL is the eldest son of the well-known statesman, and I don't know that I could give you a better idea of the man than by referring you to any description of his father, and asking you to conceive the exact opposite of it. While the elder was cold and cautious to a fault, the son is hot, reckless and impetuous, constantly blurting out things he should not say, and doing all sorts of odd actions. Last night when blaming Lord LYONS for bolting from Paris in such a hurry, he referred with great approbation to his own conduct when at the head of our Mission in Switzerland, during the war of 1868, when he stuck to his place, after all the other diplomatists disappeared; but his diplomatic career, which was as brief as it was brilliant, came soon after to an abrupt conclusion, and a great many funny stories are told of his eccentric notions of ministerial propriety at Berne. Afterward he was attached to Lord GRANVILLE's mission to Russia, on the crowning of the Czar. M. DE MORNY, LOUIS NAPOLEON's half-brother, was also there on the same occasion, and, when Sir ROBERT came home, he entertained a large company at a public dinner, with a full, true and particular account of all M. DE MORNY's sharp practices in trying to swindle the Muscovite nobles with a lot of rubbishy old canvases he had brought with him, and which he did his best to pass off at extravagant prices as genuine old masters. Everybody who knew M. DE MORNY appreciated the joke, for the worst of it was, it was all true. The matter naturally gave great offense to the Tuileries, and Lord PALMERSTON did his best to hush up the scandal. A year or two later the fiery baronet, in his place in the House of Commons, called the O'DONOGHUE, the young chief of the old Irish clan, a "mannikin" traitor, and when the chief challenged him to a duel the next morning, he was with great difficulty restrained from accepting it. PALMERSTON again came to the rescue, and so it went on. No Prime Minister could have a dull life who had Sir ROBERT PEEL as one of his subordinates. As PALMERSTON hated dullness, he enjoyed the excitement of the thing, but then GLADSTONE has different tastes. Taking everything into account, I really don't think Sir ROBERT was a bad Irish Minister, but I can hardly wonder that GLADSTONE preferred to get rid of him. He has been keeping very quiet for a year or two, and is now going in for his revenge. To the same category of those who are enemies of the Government, because outside when they think they ought to be inside, belong Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE. Once he, too, was for awhile under Lord PALMERSTON's wing, and great amusement was occasioned both by his sudden lapse into official silence, (for before that he had been very fond of touching up the Ministry,) and his equally sudden "shriek of freedom," as Mr. DISRAELI called it, when he found himself again an unofficial member. He laid himself open to a similar taunt the other night, and, after dilating on the servile silence of some of the Ministers, and compassionating their drudgery on the official tread-mill, he was told rather sharply that a dose of the same tread-mill for himself would make him not only a silent, but a grateful friend.

MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS FRIENDS.

No doubt the opposition of such men as Sir R. PEEL and Mr. B. OSBORNE has a personal origin; but there is too much truth in the complaint of the latter that the Premier is very select in his Cabinet friendships, and much prefers Whig marionettes, who jerk easily when he pulls the strings, to more independent politicians. A striking proof of this has lately been given. When Mr. BRIGHT was taken ill he sent his resignation to Mr. GLADSTONE, who chose to consider it a private communication, and kept it in his desk till he chose to produce it at his own convenience. I believe it was quite certain, and known to be certain, that Mr. BRIGHT would not return to the Ministry long before his resignation was announced. When this at length took place it became apparent that it had been delayed because Mr. GLADSTONE did not care to fill up the place, and he now excused himself from admitting another member to the Cabinet on the ground that Mr. FORSTER had been taken in, and that there was enough of them already. Everybody understood what this meant. Mr. STANSFELD, the Secretary of the Treasury, stood next on the roll for promotion, but Mr. STANSFELD was not exactly the type of politician agreeable to the chief. His liberalism is of too simple and straightforward a description, and is not confined to a select number of party subjects. It extends also to social and religious questions, and especially to foreign affairs. I have very little doubt that when Lord PALMERSTON first took Mr. STANSFELD into office, it was mainly on account of his known sympathy with the movements of foreign democracy. The sagacious statesman, though he had certainly no love for democracy himself, and did what he could to stem it at home, always reckoned on it as an important element abroad, and shaped his foreign policy so as to be on the side of those great social forces which he knew were sure, in the long run, to carry the day. An abuse of confidence at the hands of MAZZINI, who addressed conspirators' letters under cover to Mr. STANSFELD, led to a discreditable attack on the latter in the House of Commons, and PALMERSTON reluctantly accepted his resignation. Since then Mr. STANSFELD, although he has never occupied a prominent position, has been steadily rising in estimation as a sound and thorough Liberal, also as an excellent administrator. Mr. FORSTER, it will be recollected, was taken into the Cabinet as a reward for his energy in carrying an Education bill by the aid of Tory votes, and against a large section of his own party. When Mr. BRIGHT's place was declared vacant, there was, therefore, a very strong feeling that the more advanced Liberals should be represented in the Cabinet, and that Mr. STANSFELD should be their representative. That Mr. STANSFELD, in one capacity or another, can no longer be kept out of the Cabinet, seems certain, and Mr. GLADSTONE might as well have done two months ago with a good grace what now he must do with a bad grace. The advantage of having some one in the inner circle of the Ministry who possesses the confidence, not only of progressive Liberals, but of democratic parties abroad, is at the present moment, when republicanism has received such a tremendous impulse, of peculiar importance. It is clear that if France remains a Republic, Spain must soon follow, and it is certainly as a Republic that France can best avenge herself on Prussia.

F. J. H.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

A Boston paper of the 20th inst. announces that "the east wind season has begun." The season will last there until March 20, 1872.

Gen. BURNSIDE is to deliver a lecture in Bristol, R. I., on "Paris During the Siege, and an Interview with BISMARCK."

A little boy, two and a half years old, lunched on friction matches, in Elmira, a few days ago, and was buried on Sunday.

All the ladies of Cincinnati are saying, "O, my!" over a female infant born in that city on Wednesday, and weighing precisely one and a half pounds at its birth.

Mrs. ANNIE BREED, who died recently, in Norwich, Conn., by her will made many private bequests, and set apart $20,000 as a fund for the support of deserving and impecunious widows.

The second wife of a prominent Boston clergyman has just been sent to an insane asylum. His first wife was also afflicted with insanity.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* prints "a well-authenticated rumor" that Ex-Gov. VANCE resigned the United States Senatorship on Saturday.

Dwellers in the City may now well envy Connecticut and Massachusetts editors, who are acknowledging the receipt of the first Trailing Arbutus (the fragrant Mayflower) of the season.

Mr. FERRIS BRINGHURST, who was so seriously injured by an explosion in his laboratory in Wilmington, Del., and subsequently had a large piece of iron taken from his head, died from the effects, and was buried on Sunday.

The New-England Historic-Genealogical Society has just erected a new building in Boston, and dedicated it on Saturday. Hon. CHAS. H. BELL, of Exeter, N. H., delivered the address.

The new ship *Jean Ingelow* is now ready for sea, at Portsmouth, N. H., and on Monday a photograph of her was taken as she lies at the wharf, to be sent to the charming English poetess for whom she is named.

The mean man has now gone to reside in Providence, R. I. One of his servants receives many letters from her friends in Ireland, and he suggested that, as they came through his box, she ought to pay her share toward the rental of the box. And he deducted the amount from her wages.

With a wisdom far beyond its years—and it is pretty old, too—the Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* remarks: "In politics it is not the emotion of friendship to each other that draws men together—it is a feeling of a common dislike for somebody else. SUMNER and THURMAN turned loose on a desert island would hate each other. Add GRANT, and SUMNER and THURMAN become friends."

The Virginia (Nevada) *Enterprise* of the 14th inst. comes to us filled with details of crimes, and says: "During the past week or two it would seem that some foul fiend of destruction had taken possession of the minds of men in this particular locality, and started them on to fresher, wilder deeds of crime than ever. Men shoot, cut and kill, or try to kill, upon little provocation and short notice, and the demon of crime holds high festival over the dead and wounded."

A letter from Centralia, Boone County, Mo., relates that within a few days past a wonderful display of miraculous signs has been seen in the shape of a luminous body in the form of a tea-kettle suspended in colors of fire over the centre of the Methodist Church in that place; and it is further stated that on an evening subsequent a beautiful and variegated rainbow was seen arched over the same church. The correspondent remarks, with much truth, that tea-kettles and rainbows "hanging around loose" in that style are calculated to shake the nerves of almost any community.

In an able article reviewing the first two years of President GRANT's Administration, and showing how much has been accomplished, the Pittsburg *Gazette* says: "No one can converse with President GRANT for one half-hour and not be convinced that he has an intelligent comprehension of all the duties pertaining to his office, and the great matters which affect the weal of the country. If any one is skeptical on this subject, let him seek an interview, and unless he is blinded with partisanship, and his intellect has been rendered obtuse by prejudice and disappointment, he will admit the truth of what we say."

A telegram from Indianapolis, Ind., states upon authority of Senator MORTON, that he took no part whatever in the efforts to displace Senator SUMNER from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; that he said nothing whatever in the caucus, and did not speak in the Senate until after the almost entire session had been taken up by Senators in an effort to create a bolt, and that he then appealed to his associates to stand by the usages or nominations of the party, reminding them of the consequences of a disruption. He is, it is added, in no way responsible for the trouble, and refused the Chairmanship of the Committee when it was tendered him, on account of his personal relations with SUMNER.

A small sensation was created in New-Haven, among a certain class of Democratic politicians, Monday, by the arrest of Mr. J. L. FOSTER, recently proprieter of the New-Haven *Lever*, on complaint of WILLIAM L. TIDBALL, who charged him with false pretenses and embezzlement. It is asserted that FOSTER sold out the *Lever* to Mr. TIDBALL, pretending that the paper was in a financially sound condition, and that TIDBALL subsequently found out that bills represented to be still due, had been collected by FOSTER and the money appropriated, and that, instead of being in a good condition, the paper is bankrupt. Mr. FOSTER, however, denies any fraudulent intent, and claims that an investigation will clear him of all dishonorable action in the matter.

The man and woman who killed their children and then committed suicide, in McHenry, Ill., left a paper signed by both, and addressed to a physician, in which they said: "Now, doctor, we want no sirrimony or extry trouble with these boddys, for our spirets are freed from them, only justis done with what leave behind. take charge of everything. yours with much love. we have long premeditated this. we are happy, and rejoice in taking our little ones with us from a cold and unfriendly world. we leave without fear or dread. Perhaps you may think us insain. Think what you like and we leave it all in your hands. this is all we have to say. we want no coroner. we are minding our own business, and we are all going together. we want no explanation. God is between us. we want you to bury us all in one grave, the boy with me and the girl with her father—we want no mark of our resting place."

The Fort Wayne (Ind.,) *Journal* tells a little story of the war. When the rebel Gen. PRICE was on one of his raids into Missouri, it says, the militia of a neighboring State were called out by the Governor to protect the border from invasion. A valorous Colonel in one of the frontier cities ordered his regiment under arms, and without giving the men time to change their clothing and prepare for a long march, he ordered them to the front. They marched about twenty-five miles the first day, and the next fifteen. Many of the soldiers dropped out of the ranks on the way, and what few arrived at the place of destination were worn out. They complained of the long and tedious marches, and looked over the records, and coming to the conclusion that the march was unprecedented with regard to length and time, charged their Colonel with tyranny and inhumanity, and finally mutinied and started for home, and actually walked the whole distance back, forty miles, in a single day.

Gen. Butler on St. Patrick.

Gen. BUTLER wrote the following reply to a letter inviting him to be present at the St. Patrick banquet in Chicago:

WASHINGTON, March 8.

GENTLEMEN: Public duties which detain me at Washington make it an imperative necessity to decline the kind invitation with which you honor me, to partake with my Irish fellow-citizens of Chicago in the festivities of the patron saint of Ireland. But pardon me for reminding you that I am enough of an Irishman to know that the feast is on the 17th of March, without your being so careful in giving me the date in your letter. Indeed, I have never known it to come off on the 18th, except once, and then we commemorated Shirla's day. Seriously, however, there is nothing more touching than the fond remembrance with which every son of the Green Isle, wherever he may be, does reverence to her patron saint. May I express the hope that the time may not be long till the Saint's day shall be celebrated on the soil where, tradition hath it, no reptile is found since pressed by his foot, after the most noxious of all vermin, tyrants and oppressors, have been driven out by the patriotism and valor of her people. I am very truly yours,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Conference of Gov. Scott With Leading Citizens—Results—Points Discussed—Arming the Blacks for Their Protection Considered a Mistake—The Negroes Disarmed and the Kuklux Feel Secure Again.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, March 16, 1870.

Recent Kuklux outrages and other mutterings of a gathering storm induced Gov. SCOTT to call into his councils a number of the leading citizens of this State. On Monday last, the 13th inst., a conference was held between eighteen of the Democrats, or conservatives, and Gov. SCOTT. Of these citizens, the most prominent are: Gens. J. B. Kershaw, Samuel McGowan, Wm. H. Wallace and W. K. Easley; Cols. Gabriel Cannon, Simeon Fair, William Wallace and Thomas Y. Simons; and Messrs. Joseph D. Pope, James Hemphill and E. W. Seibels. These conservatives represented the ten following counties: Greenville, Abbeville, York, Spartanburg, Newberry, Chester and Fairfield, (of the up-country,) Kershaw and Richland, (of the mid-country,) and Charleston, (of the seaboard.)

THE CONFERENCE—VIEWS OF THE GOVERNOR.

The subject of the conference was the troubles in the State and how to relieve them. The session was over five hours in length, was harmonious, earnest, courteous and business-like. The Governor heard a great deal of plain talk, and gave some assurances of better administration. Two points were made in this direction. The Governor distinctly announced it as his intention to (1) recall from the negro militia all the guns already placed in their hands, and (2) to correct the abuses of law by removing all ignorant officers (trial Justices or Magistrates, and election managers) who now hold place under his appointment.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.

His advisers represented to him that the cause of the troubles lay deeper than this, being referable to the unrepublican principle prevailing in this State, which imposes taxation without corresponding representation. This idea applies to the whites, who hold more than nine-tenths of the property in the State, and have in the General Assembly only a feeble minority—so feeble as to be of not a particle of influence. There are in the Legislature nearly as many whites as negroes; but three-fourths of the whites represent negro constituencies, so that the tax-paying population of the State have really no voice in the tax-levying laws.

A KUKLUX THREAT.

As to suppressing the riotous and Kuklux demonstrations by proclaiming martial law by the Governor, he declared that he had no intention of taking any such step; and some member of the conference, in reply to his question upon the subject, gave the opinion that such a proclamation within the State would cost the head of the man who issued it.

THE WOLF AND THE LAMB ONCE MORE.

All parties also agreed upon the unavailability of negro troops for any use, except to lead to further troubles and violence. The original scheme of the Governor—of arming the negroes for their own defense—was admitted by both parties to be an utter mistake, since results have proven that the main sufferers have been the negroes themselves, and that their arms provoked assaults and violence that otherwise would not have arisen.

TAXATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Upon the matter of taxation, which, after all, is one of the cardinal causes of the discontent of the whites, these advisers agreed that the rate of taxation, compared with the assessment, was not higher than in several other States; but that the assessment was from three to four times as high as in other States. For example, in Illinois the ratio of taxation to the assessment was about the same as in South Carolina, that is, about nine mills on the dollar; but in Illinois the assessment was at one-fifth of the value of the property, while in South Carolina the assessment is at the full value of the property, so that the taxation in South Carolina is five times as great as in Illinois.

RESULTS.

Politics were not mentioned in the conference, and only referred to when necessary to explain the collateral points. Both parties expect good to come of this step, but few expect any great results to follow. Kuklux excitements in Chester, York, Fairfield and Edgefield have subsided, and the United States troops sent to this place for those points have been ordered back to Atlanta.

BOISE.

AN UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.

A Pennsylvania Man Attempts to Shoot His Wife and His Brother-in-Law, and Then Commits Suicide.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle, March 20.

On Saturday the town of Greensburg was thrown into the wildest state of excitement by the development of one of the most deliberately-planned and desperately-attempted murders, followed by the suicide of the would-be murderer, we have ever been called upon to record. We have been enabled to obtain the following facts connected with the tragedy, which resulted from the unhappy domestic relations existing between OSCAR W. RAY and his wife, CYNTHIA GIRTY RAY.

Between four and five years since Mrs. RAY, who was a daughter of the late JAMES HARVEY, Esq., formerly Prothonotary of Westmoreland County, visited some relatives in Indiana. She was very prepossessing in appearance and winning in her manners. During her visit she was introduced to Mr. RAY, and about four years since the couple were married. Some time after the marriage the husband commenced drinking, and soon became very dissolute. When sober he was kind and indulgent, but as soon as he tasted liquor all affection for his wife seemed to vanish, and he treated her most brutally. With the hope of breaking away from old associates, and with the determination of leading a better life, the husband induced his wife to remove to the town of Anderson, Ind., where they continued to reside until within a few weeks past. The promise of reformation, however, was not kept. The husband still drank to excess and the ill-treatment of his wife was continued. Some months since the wife was driven from her home by the husband, but after a brief absence she was induced, by the most solemn promises and renewed pledges made by the husband, to return to him. About two weeks since the wife and her little child, the only one remaining of the four which had been born during the four years, were again compelled to leave the house to escape the fury of the intoxicated husband. Mrs. RAY at once determined to return to Greensburg, and made up her mind that the separation should be permanent. She reached Greensburg some two weeks since, and took up her residence with the family of Lieut. JOHN KYLE, who had married her sister, and with whom her mother also lived.

As soon as the husband ascertained that she had departed, he became furious, and asserted that he would either compel her to return home, or he would kill her. His threats were made in public, and were repeated so frequently that telegraphic dispatches were sent to Mrs. RAY, warning her of his intentions. On Thursday last a telegram was received stating that RAY had left Anderson with the avowed intention of visiting Greensburg, and advising Mrs. RAY to be on her guard, as he was determined to have revenge, "if God spared his life." Information of the coming of RAY was given to Officer CLINE, who was instructed by the District-Attorney to watch for his arrival. On Friday RAY reached Greensburg. Next morning he was observed passing Mr. KYLE's house. After making a thorough examination of the house and surroundings, he stopped at the door and rapped. Mrs. KYLE opened the door, and RAY, after introducing himself, asked for an interview with his wife. This request was refused unless he consented to bring Officer CLINE with him. The officer, who had been keeping RAY under surveillance, then made arrangements for an interview in the afternoon. In the meantime, Lieut. KYLE, who was working at Mt. Pleasant, was summoned, and arrived home about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. An hour later RAY, accompanied by Officer CLINE, proceeded to KYLE's house, and were met at the door by Mrs. KYLE and conducted into the parlor. After they were seated, the officer demanded that RAY should give up any weapons he might have in his possession. RAY readily assented, and handed over a single-barreled pistol, which was capped but not loaded.

The wife, who was then in the dining-room, immediately in the rear of the parlor, was invited to come in. She at first refused, stating that she was afraid. But being assured that her husband had been disarmed she finally consented, and entered, accompanied by her little child. As soon as she entered the parlor RAY arose and approached toward her. He said: "GERTIE, can I do anything to induce you to come and live with me again?" Mrs. RAY replied: "No, OSCAR, I cannot live with you." He then pleaded with her in a very excited manner to change her determination, and several times repeated the expression, "You know, GERTIE, I love you as I love my life." She made no answer, but was not in the least shaken in her purpose. He then asked for a drink. Mr. KYLE handed him a glass of water, and while he was drinking Mrs. RAY heard the child crying in the hall and went to see what was the matter. She did not wish to return to the parlor again, but was induced to do so by Mr. KYLE, who thought it better that the interview be terminated in a more friendly manner. During this temporary absence RAY made profuse promises of reformation, and stated that if his wife would only return home with him she would have no further cause for complaint. When Mrs. RAY returned, the husband again asked her if he could not induce her to live with him again, and received, as before, the reply, "No." He then asked, "Are you afraid of me?" to which Mrs. RAY replied, "I am." RAY then paced the floor for a moment or two, and then stopping suddenly, coaxed the little child to come and kiss him. By this time he had reached the doorway leading to the hall, and after kissing the child he straightened himself up and said, "GERTIE, farewell." At the same moment he drew a revolver from his coat sleeve, and taking aim at his wife, who was seated on a chair at one side of the mantelpiece, fired at her. She dropped upon the floor, but upon examination it was found that the ball had not touched her, but grazing her head, had buried itself in the mantelpiece. When Mrs. RAY swooned the murderer evidently thought the bullet had hit the mark intended, as he turned immediately to Mr. KYLE and fired. Mr. KYLE was so near RAY before he fired that he was struck on the forehead by the barrel of the revolver. The ball, however, passed harmlessly into the ceiling. By this time Officer CLINE had hold of the now infuriated man, and succeeded in throwing up his arm in time to avert a shot aimed at him. RAY was ejected from the room into the entry, and just as the door closed another shot was heard. Mr. KYLE and the officer opened the door and found RAY lying on the floor. He looked up at them and said, "For God's sake shoot me," and then became unconscious. He was dragged out of the house and then placed in a wagon and hauled to jail. When he reached the jail he was searched, and on his person was found a four-barreled revolver of SHARP's patent, and a single-barreled pistol. The two shots in the parlor were fired from the revolver, while he reserved the pistol to put an end to his own life. When the wagon containing the injured man reached the jail, Drs. LOMISON, WAUGEMAN, KING, COWAN and SINGER proceeded to make an examination of, and dress his wounds. He continued in an unconscious state until 10 o'clock, when death ensued. Previous to the removal of RAY to the jail he was searched, and most convincing evidences of his determination to murder were found. In addition to the revolver and pistol, a new knife, with a large, bright, keen-edged blade, was found ready open. A number of cartridges were also found in his pocket, as was also a vial labeled laudanum, but which contained only a drop or two of the liquid. It is supposed that RAY had taken the fatal dose before he fired the shot at his wife, so that if he were prevented from shooting himself, death would still be certain.

A Private Letter from Senator Sherman.

The following private letter from Senator SHERMAN, to a friend, has got into print in Ohio:

COMMITTEE OF FINANCE, UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, March 8, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 6th instant is received. I have been so pressed with public duties that I could not answer your former letter inquiring whether I would be a candidate for re-election, and besides I wanted a little time for reflection. Even yet I think it too soon to answer formally. As a matter of course, I would feel highly honored with a re-election, and would serve faithfully and gratefully. There is no office of honor or trust that I would accept in exchange for that of Senator of the United States, for the State of Ohio. But I have been so kindly treated by the Republicans of Ohio, that I will not, for a moment, allow my personal hopes or aspirations to control or bias the deliberate judgment of my political associates. My feeling, therefore, is to allow the question of my re-election to be decided by prevailing sentiment, as it may be developed in the course of the canvass, without seeking, by any personal efforts on my part, to create or control it. This is rather an indefinite answer to your kind note, but it is the only one I can now give you. I am much obliged to you for the very kind manner in which you have always spoken of me.

Very truly yours,
JOHN SHERMAN.

P. CUNEO, Esq., Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

How a Boston Broker Permitted Himself to be Swindled.

From the Boston Traveller, March 20.

Saturday afternoon, a man visited the office of MATTHEW BOLLES & CO., bankers, on State-street, and stated that he desired to purchase $10,000 worth of bonds of some kind for a friend of his in Taunton. He gave his name as THOMAS HOLDEN, and showed a familiarity with business matters. He fixed upon bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, bearing interest at seven and three-tenths per cent. The firm happened to have only $5,000 of them, but as they had been unable to procure the balance of the bonds he took the $5,000 in bonds and the receipt of the firm for the other $5,000, to be got hereafter. In payment he gave his check for $10,000 on a bank in Taunton and went away. The singular nature of the fact that HOLDEN was perfectly willing to take the firm's receipt for $5,000 made a little uneasiness, and a telegram was immediately sent to the bank in Taunton, when it was found that they knew no such man as HOLDEN, and that he had no funds there. HOLDEN is described as about six feet in height, dark complexion, and apparently about thirty years old.

The Jumel Estate—Further Testimony.

The testimony to establish GEORGE W. BOWNE's right of inheritance to Mme. JUMEL, which has been already published at some length, was continued yesterday in Ex-Surrogate TUCKER's office, Mrs. A. E. VANDERVOORT being still the witness. She first corrected an error into which she had fallen, or was reported to have fallen, with regard to the spelling of the family name. It was BOWNE not BOWEN, and she then continued: Have you got it down that I said that LAVINIA was GEORGE's mother? If so, it is a mistake. LAVINIA was only seven years older than GEORGE—seven or eight years at the furthest.

Being cross-examined by Mr. O'CONOR, she testified: I discovered the mistake by seeing in the TIMES that the name was BOWEN and not BOWNE, and as yesterday there was a little confusion here I thought there might have been a mistake. In what I have just said about the ages I am referring to what my mother said. The further cross-examination of this witness elicited nothing of interest, and the case was adjourned.

Lawyer Anderson Discharged.

Yesterday morning the Court of General Sessions was startled to the tip-toe of expectation at the entrance of the accused lawyer, E. J. ANDERSON, in company with his counsel. They appeared more or less embarrassed at the quiet though evident notoriety of their advent, and the audience were none the less flurried in the anticipation of the programme. Soon after Judge BEDFORD had taken his seat Mr. ANDERSON's counsel moved that his client be discharged because there was no ground of complaint.

Judge GARVIN, in response, said that he had carefully investigated the charges made by the two sailors who claimed to have paid him $50 as counsel fees, and his non-appearance in their behalf; that the Captain of the vessel upon whom the orders had been given had appeared and testified that no money being due the sailors he had dishonored their drafts accordingly. As there was no cause of action he would move for the discharge of the accused.

Judge BEDFORD then said:

"With the approval of the District-Attorney, Mr. FELLOWS, I deemed it proper, upon the statement of the sailors, to have the charge against E. J. ANDERSON fully investigated by the Grand Jury. An indictment was found. Judge GARVIN now informs me that after a thorough examination he cannot legally establish the guilt of the accused. Under this aspect it becomes my duty, as regards this specific accusation, to protect the accused, as it would likewise be the duty of the Court, under other aspects, to protect the sailors. Let a *nol. pros.* be entered."

A *nolle prosequi* was then formally entered, and Mr. ANDERSON made his exit.

The Leslie Divorce Case—Motion to Punish Frank Leslie for Contempt.

In the divorce suit of LESLIE against LESLIE, a motion was made in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge ROBINSON, yesterday, to punish the plaintiff, FRANK LESLIE, for contempt of Court, in having failed to pay alimony allowed by order of the Court to defendant. The case is an old one, and the facts have appeared repeatedly in the columns of this paper in the course of several years' litigation. To make the present motion intelligible, however, it is necessary to repeat that, after the suit had been pending for some time in the Court, the plaintiff desired to discontinue, but this was refused by the Court until plaintiff had paid accrued alimony, at the rate of $50 a week, allowed under an order of Judge BRADY. From the order of Judge BRADY refusing leave to discontinue without payment of the accrued alimony, plaintiff appealed to the General Term, and thence to the Court of Appeals, the order being affirmed by both Courts. The alimony now amounts to $[illegible],600, which plaintiff has refused to pay in accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals. The present motion is thereupon made to punish plaintiff for contempt of Court, in refusing to pay the alimony thus ordered and affirmed. The plaintiff sets forth in opposition to the motion that he has no intention to treat with contempt the order of the Court; that he is willing to pay this amount of alimony, but submits that he should not be compelled to pay it all at once and now; that there are outstanding debts against defendant which should be deducted from the amount of alimony; that he is anxious to try this case, and of right is entitled to have it advanced on the calendar for the purpose of a speedy trial; that if at such trial he shall obtain a decree of divorce against the defendant, after the payment of such alimony, she will then have received much more than she would be entitled to in all fairness and equity. He therefore asked that the Court direct that if he is to pay this amount, he shall be compelled to pay it only in installments, running through several months, or at least until such time as a trial can be heard, and that the deduction for the debts be made. Much of the old charges and counter-charges, already published, was reiterated on the motion.

Judge ROBINSON granted the motion, but reserved the settlement of the formal order for a few days, to allow plaintiff to present proof of debts against defendant, for which plaintiff is responsible, and which he claims should be allowed out of the alimony.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Another Letter from Omaha—An Emigrant in Distress.

A short time ago Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Naval Officer, received a letter from Omaha, addressed to him as "President of the Custom-house," in which was requested that officer's aid in finding some goods which had been brought by the writer from England. The goods, which consisted of corduroy, were traced to an express company, by whom they were forwarded to their destination and held for charges. The same party now writes to Mr. GRINNELL asking his aid, and the letter is so interesting that we print it in full and *verbatim et literatim et punctuatim:*

OMAHA Mar 17 1871

to Mr GRINNELL. Dear Sir. I have written to ask you a favour of you which I hope and trust you will favour me with your attention when I tell you the truth of my condistion which as been caused through waiting all this long term fore my material and having to pay such awfull Price for it the express company as charged me $93 & some cents befor I could get it & that makes it $2.25 cents a yard nearly or little more and the consequince is it is about 3 times the Price of any thing else in Town and it is impossible to sell it & get it out of office I was oblidge to Borrow all the money my young friend a English man had got to pay for it & now we are in distress & do not know what to do it as taken all the little money which we had brought out with us from England & we are out of work & have been ever since novembur & are likely to be for a long time by what I can see of it now if I had of got this in novembur or Decembur as I ought I could of sold it I beleve as the Town was full of People who had got their sumers earning & going out on their Homesteds & wanted some of it now they are all gone here and there all away from this Place as I did intend & take up a Homested & try my best with little money which was little god knows but now I have not got a cent and cannot sell my meterial and cannot get away from this expensive Place and to get Bread I had sold 3¼ yards at 76 cents Per yard and 3½ at 82 cents a yard by auction and had to Pay 10 per cent for the sale of it now what can I do with it all at this Price god almighty knows I do not for I cannot get more fore it and here is a lot of american cord Pants Just come about 2 months back and they are selling of them for $3 & 50 cents per pair at ready made and in Town here they charge $8 for making Pants and vest and so people are afraid to buy it and what I am agoing to do with it God only knows I do not at such a Price surely Sir you gentlemen can through off a little of this awfull expence you have put me to or what am I to do I shall soon have it all gone for Bread for us both surely to greasious Sir you can do something for us and advise me a little how to act in this as I ham completely in distress and do not know what to do and Mr —— a Justas of the Pease Perswaded me to reseve them under Protest and he would write to you and ask you to through off some for me and now I go every day or 2 and ask what you have said and he sayed you would not write to him and so on and so I have to remain in distress and Poverty but I now seek the simpathy and humanity of you gts to comply for me in my Distress and though you have never known what Distress is in reality is yet I know your own thoughts and feelings will give you an Idea of what it is to endure. Now Ever since I have been in this country I have not been able to get my own living as work is so scarce and now this Prevents me from going on a Homested as I wanted to where I might of got a living with hard work and here I cannot help myself and do not know what to do and how I am going to get out of this Place and Miserable Town I do not know I hope and trust you will do a little something fore me in some why or tell me what I can do fore myself if you can I shall owe you many thanks and good wishes from yours &c

Mr. ANTHONY, the Private Secretary of the Naval Officer, promptly replied to him, stating that there was no redress, and the charges were matters over which the Naval Officer had no control.

Another Hero Gone.

JOHN N. GRAY, who served with honor in the late American war, died, yesterday morning, at the residence of his brother-in-law, R. H. HAWTHORNE, No. 49 Suffolk-street, in this City. Mr. GRAY was born in Montreal, in 1842; served his apprenticeship in the office of the Brandon *Post*, Brandon, Vt. After coming to this City he worked on the DAILY TIMES, and afterward on the *Irish American* until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he joined the Hawkins Zouaves, and served during the war as a non-commissioned officer of Company F of that regiment during all their series of marchings and battles. While in the army he corresponded frequently with the New-York Press. Since the close of the war he has been attached to the *Irish American*, and for the past two years with the *Globe*. On the reorganization of the old Ninth Regiment and its change to the First, he remained with them for some time, acting as Orderly Sergeant, and was always among the foremost in sustaining the reputation of the command he loved so well. The hardships of the war and its consequent exposures told heavily against him lately, and when his friends found that he was in a failing condition, during the month of December, 1870, he was immediately taken to the residence of his sister and cared for. Since that time he has suffered severely and patiently until yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, when he passed away peacefully and hopefully.

The Late Dr. Elliot.

At the last monthly meeting of the Medical Society of the County of New-York, Dr. FORDYCE BARKER, in announcing the death of the late President of the Society, Dr. GEORGE T. ELLIOT, paid a tribute to his memory, from which we make an extract:

"It becomes my duty to announce the death of our late President, Dr. GEORGE T. ELLIOT; and it may be permitted to me, who long held most intimate, personal, professional and collegiate relations with him, to add a few commemorative words as a tribute to one whose memory will be cherished with the warmest affection by those who had the privilege of enjoying his personal friendship, and with high esteem and great respect by all those who love our noble profession, and who honor those honest and zealous workers in it who have contributed something to its improvement in practice and its progress in science—for GEORGE T. ELLIOT was one of this class. The zeal and enthusiasm with which he entered upon his duties as President of this Society; the grace, courtesy and decision with which he presided; the stimulus and efficiency which he gave to the work of the Society, are fresh in the memory of us all. His ability, success and popularity as a teacher were always subjects of congratulation with his colleagues, and will long remain as a tradition among the students of the College to which he was attached. In the active exercise of his profession, which permits no exemption from the calls of duty—even at those hours when the rest of the world are permitted to indulge in the needful repose of body and mind—on an exceedingly hot Sunday in June, while laboriously engaged in the practice of his art, the terrible warning came that his professional mission was ended. Who, in the profession in this City, will ever forget the heartfelt shock with which they received the intelligence that ELLIOT had been stricken down by apoplexy? To many others, as to myself, must have recurred those strikingly appropriate, but somewhat hackneyed, lines from LONGFELLOW's "Psalm of Life:"

"Art is long and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

Naval Intelligence.

The United States store-ship *Relief* was formally put in commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, at 1 o'clock, Commander CHANDLER turning her over to Commander G. W. PERKINS. It is now somewhat doubtful if this vessel will be sent to France, as originally intended, but the reasons for a change of destination are not quite clear at the present writing. This vessel is a notoriously poor sailer, and would make a long passage across the Atlantic. It is told of her that some years ago she was sent out from New-York to the coast of Africa, where she landed a part of her stores, the balance being intended for the Mediterranean Squadron; when she arrived at Naples her crew were on short rations, having eaten up the supplies intended for the fleet, and, instead of landing food, she had only a lot of tin pans and pots for the expectant ships. She was provisioned and sent home. Rumor points to a West Indian port as her destination.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* is being fitted out, and it is believed she will go to San Domingo. She will carry a battery of six eight-inch guns.

The United States ship *Shawmut* received her crew from the receiving-ship *Vermont*, yesterday afternoon, and is rapidly preparing for sea, but it is not likely she will sail for a fortnight or more. It has been supposed that she was to go to the Brazil Squadron, but yesterday some facts leaked out which point to a change of destination and to her being sent to the West Indies. In connection with these alleged changes in the movements of the above vessels, it must be said that there is considerable speculation among naval officers as to what is about to be done. All feel assured that the Government have some plan in view, which is studiously kept a secret.

Capt. GEORGE M. RANSOM, who relieved Commander BARRETT as chief of the Ordnance Department, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has commenced his official duties.

The plan of abolishing the United States Marine Corps is again discussed, and it is possible that the subject will be brought before Congress at its next session. The appropriation for the marine corps for the current year is $1,036,968. This sum would ration and pay 400 petty officers, 600 able seamen, 800 ordinary seamen, and 1,000 landsmen; total, 2,800 men, or sufficient to man seven first-class frigates with a crew of 400 men each. The navies of Europe have no marines, and it is argued by old naval officers that the sailor, properly trained, makes a very efficient ship police officer. The allowance of nearly 3,000 seamen in excess of the present limit would, some think, suit the purposes of the navy far better, especially when it is so difficult to get good seamen.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Claim Association.

A special meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Claim Association was held last night, at No. 129 Spring-street, R. D. WEBB presiding, and A. E. SAUNDERS, Secretary. The object of the meeting was to make arrangements to send a petition to the Senate of the United States, in reference to the Bounty Land bill passed by the House of Representatives at the last session.

The bill as passed by the House is unsatisfactory to a large majority of the soldiers and sailors in the Eastern and Middle States, and the Association has circulated the petition for signature, praying the Senate so to amend the bill as to allow those for whose benefit the bill was intended, to hold the land, without actually settling on it.

The meeting last night was well attended, and some five hundred names were reported as appended to the petition.

It is proposed to forward the document to Senator FENTON this week.

American Geographical and Statistical Society.

A regular meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was held last evening at the Cooper Institute, Hon. CHAS. P. DALY in the chair. The Treasurer's report showed that on the 28th of February the amount to the credit of the Society was $697 24; receipts since, $465; expenditures, $309 18; balance in hands, $853 56. A number of communications were received by the President, one being from Señor GORGOZO, a Mexican, claiming to be the discoverer of the present route of the Isthmus of Darien. Gen. JAMES GRANT WILSON then read a paper on the "North-west and its discoveries," detailing the leading historical events in connection with the colonization of the country, and, from its position and resources, predicting for it a great and glorious future.

The Funeral of Wm. H. Burleigh.

The funeral service of the late WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH took place yesterday afternoon, at the Second Unitarian Church, Rev. JOHN CHADWICK officiating. The body was interred in Green-Wood. The pall-bearers were Hon. Horace Greeley, Oliver Johnson, Minthorne Tompkins, Alonzo H. Gall, Wm. Coit, R. H. Manning, Wm. Duwall, and Rev. N. H. Pierce; and among the prominent gentlemen present were Wendell Phillips, Rev. Dr. Farley, Rev. Mr. Ager, of the Swedenborgian Church, and others.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for March 22: Nos. 106, 113, 123, 5, 59, 67, 28, 173.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Brady J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Demurrers.

No.
7—Glendening vs. Fassitt.

No.
15—Minzesheimer vs. Boas.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
75—Merritt vs. Valentine.
59—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.
133—Clements vs. Sturtevant.
148—Sickles vs. McClelland.
151—Poge vs. Balch.
152—Davis vs. Balch.
153—Faber vs. Hovey.
154—Harring vs. Stevenson.
218—Knower vs. Caldwell.
54—Farnham vs. Reid.
69—Brunsdorf vs. Southart.
71—Duncan vs. Butterfield.
125—Woodruff vs. Naylor.

Nos.
64½—Norton vs. Stanton.
135—Oneida National Bank of Utica vs. Stokes &c.
108—Page vs. McDonald.
50—Mullen vs. Decker.
51—Newhall vs. Decker.
86—Foster vs. Townsend Manufacturing Co.
110—Kinsman vs. Cunnington.
113—Bowne vs. Leveridge.
114—Same vs. Same.
35—Crowell vs. Jackson.
140½—Muhlenbrinch vs. McDonough.
64—Norton vs. Stanton.
76—Pendergast vs. Barst.
94—Dowling vs. Griffin.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1—Freund vs. Freund.
2—Same vs. Same.
21—Stedman et al. vs. West. Trans. Co.
81—Nolan vs. The Hudson River R. R. Co.
1883—Everett vs. N. Y. & Phila. S. S. Co.
95—First Nat. Bk., Rockville, Conn., vs. Lambert.
355—(R. C.) Peiser vs. Mabie.
329—(R. C.) Fuglesang vs. Goldrick et al.
647—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
105—Phair et al. vs. Ahern et al.

Nos.
31—Ferguson vs. Sayre et al.
99—Lester vs. N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
33—Moses et al. vs. Sylvester.
145—The Stuyvesant Bk. vs. Nat. Mechanics' Banking Ass'n.
1—Braunsdorf vs. Sour.
173—Devlin vs. Connelly.
119—Wright vs. Shay.
122—Palmer vs. Edwards.
125—Delaney vs. Flynn.
103—Watson vs. Kelly.
127½—Duncan vs. Fisher.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
72—McMillen vs. Knox.
42—(R. C.) Covert vs. Chapman et al.
138—Bosch vs. Posnanski.
216½—Gardner vs. Jones.
1338—Terry et al. vs. Connolly, ex'r, &c.
202—Robbins vs. Steam Stone Cutter Co.
322½—Van Rensselaer vs. Shute.
252½—Latta vs. Burns.
126½—(R. C.) Tallman vs. Wright et al.
192—Bishop vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
306½—Hardie vs. Rogers.

Nos.
200—Brett et al. vs. Stoufer.
186—Heine vs. Meyer.
224—Foot vs. Dodd, President, &c.
38—Thurman vs. Taylor.
144½—Wilson vs. Sylwere et al.
208—Murphy vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
228—Coleman et al. vs. Peston et al.
268—Osgood et al., rec'r, &c., vs. McKnight.
646—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
1992—Kerschman vs. Ledlard.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
11—Pope vs. The Howe Machine Company.
25—Wayland vs. Smith.
30—Schultz vs. Christy.
31—McCredy vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
32—Strew vs. Pierce.
38—Millan vs. Graham.
89—Hatfield vs. Keith.

Nos.
97—May vs. May.
116—Christie vs. Schultz.
137—Schmitt vs. Levy.
139—Kester vs. Donnelly.
141—Shethar vs. Jacobs.
142—Dale vs. Jacobs.
170— —— vs. ——.
171— —— vs. ——.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
5903—Gottlieb vs. Rittzler.
6011—Bachran vs. Rittzler.
5416—Merian vs. Lewis.
5429—Archer vs. Burgess.
5468—Halk vs. Miller.
5486—Pitts vs. Beamen.
4841—Simms vs. Clark.
5254—Schultz vs. Van Sacks.
5306—Roth vs. Quinn.
5342—Clements vs. Vanderburg.
5352—Kopman vs. Lavoester.
5353—Rauppins vs. Spelman.
5354—Rauppins vs. Ulmann.
5362—Pallisch vs. Norton.
5365—Schultz vs. Schmid.
5381—Roberts vs. Herbert.
5391—Stoltz vs. Rose.
5395—Muller vs. Clark.

Nos.
5399—Wood vs. McGill.
5406—McDonald vs. Masterson.
5422—Bischoff vs. Kahlman.
5427—Boreman vs. Reid.
5428—Doring vs. King.
5465—Ritter vs. Harre.
5453—Hall vs. Warnes.
5494—Fiske vs. The Myrtle Soap Co.
5496—Lundy vs. Comstock.
5539—Frey vs. McCabe.
5564—Colwell, Shaw & Willard Manufacturing Co. vs. Larkins.
6031—Pollak vs. Martin.
1676—Leland vs. Leland.
——Wallace vs. Dugan.
5158—Meyer vs. Bamburger.

Part III.—Held by Shea, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
4714—Swift vs. Kay.
5973—Luke vs. Selzam.
6032—Campbell vs. McKay.
6033—Strachan vs. Werner.
6034—Strachan vs. Myers.

Nos.
6035—Strachan vs. Newman.
6036—Stewart vs. Cunningham.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
750—Detmold vs. Samul.
604—Van Deventer vs. King.
729—Farley vs. O'Brien.
220—Chandler vs. Burnham.
829—Berdan vs. Wilson.
529—Lyons vs. North.
27—Goodenough Horse Shoe Co. vs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.
499—Baetzendorf vs. Walker.

Nos.
731—Hammerstein vs. McSargen.
159—Green vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company.
621—Grovesteen vs. Woodward.
332—Fisk vs. Standert.
54—Hertz vs. Kelly.
833—Radway vs. Empire Mutual Ins. Co.
834—Schmidt vs. Calm.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 21.—The following decisions were rendered in the Court of Appeals today:—

Judgments affirmed with costs—Phyfe *vs.* Emer; Dyke *vs.* Erie Railway Company; Floyd *vs.* Erie Railway Company; Huggins *vs.* Hagar; Regna *vs.* City of Rochester; Sloan *vs.* New-York Central Railway Company; Quinlan *vs.* Burdick and another; Rockwell *vs.* Merwin; Stagg *vs.* Alexander; Olendorf *vs.* Cook and another; Carpenter and another *vs.* Philips; Waterman *vs.* Van Every; Allis *vs.* Read and others; Terry and others *vs.* McNeill.

Judgments reversed and new trials granted, cost to abide events—Barhydt and another *vs.* Ellis and others; Cheney *vs.* Woodruff and others; Williams and another *vs.* The Bank of Cooperstown; Rowan and other *vs.* Hyatt; Barker *vs.* Savage and others; Meyer and another *vs.* Amidon; Mauvel *vs.* Haldridge.

Order of General Term modified and *pluries mandamus* directed to issue in conformity with the opinion of Judge Folger, without costs to either party in this Court. The People *ex rel.* Johnson *vs.* The Board of Supervisors of Delaware County.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, unless plaintiff remits from the judgment of $1,511 07 with interest, &c., &c.—Kirby *vs.* Daly.

Order granting new trial reversed, and judgment on report of referee affirmed with costs—Brownell *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company.

Order granting new trial affirmed, and judgment absolute for defendants, with costs, pursuant to stipulation—Dounce vs. Parsons.

Order and judgment appealed from affirmed with costs—Knapp vs. Brown.

Judgment of Supreme Court and of County Court reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event—Burdit vs. Erie Railway Company.

Order of General Term and Special Term reversed, and motion to defer denied with costs—Cults vs. Guild.

Judgment of Supreme Court and of Sessions reversed and new trial granted—McGarvey vs. The People.

Order of General Term reversed and that of Special Term affirmed with costs—Van Liew vs. Johnson.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 21.

By Judge Cardozo.

McGowen vs. Parker; order granted.

Townsend vs. The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; order granted.

The Phenix Insurance Company vs. Owens; motion denied.

Tucker et al. vs. Balles et al.; order granted.

Dunbar et al. vs. Baker; motion granted, unless plaintiff perfect judgment within ten days.

Gage vs. Hare; motion denied.

Newville vs. Randolph; order granted.

Carrington vs. Frank; default opened and cause restored to calendar; $7 costs to abide the event.

Jackson vs. Briggs; motion granted.

Murphy et al. vs. McCaffrey et al.; motions granted.

Widger vs. Gaffney; motion granted.

Lassing et al. vs. Hansen et al.; motion denied.

Wright vs. Sharkey; memoranda for counsel.

Gage vs. Howe; motion granted.

Bliss et al. vs. Schwartz; motion granted.

Baldwin vs. Rapelye; attachment may issue, bailable in $300.

Hubbard, Jr., vs. Holiday et al.; order granted.

Bailer vs. Connolly; motion granted.

Spilton vs. The American and Mexican Railroad and Telegraph Company; motion denied, costs to abide event.

Migel et al. vs. Tannenbaum et al.; motion denied.

Leng et al. vs. Thomson; motion granted.

Andrews vs. Campbell et al.; motion granted.

Myron vs. Myron; motion denied.

In the matter of the application of Edward Tyler; motion granted.

Wardlaw vs. Hooks; attachment may issue, bailable in $400.

Cox vs. McChain et al.; motion granted.

Young et al. vs. Schwab, et al.; motion granted.

Keinster vs. Kraher; motion granted.

Kelly vs. Kelly; motion granted.

Horigan vs. Decker; motion denied.

Learing vs. Lawrence et al.; motion granted.

Benedict vs. Turner; motion granted.

Sturgis vs. Grant; motion denied, costs to abide event.

The Tenth National Bank vs. Swift et al.; motion denied.

Andrews vs. Campbell; motion granted.

Greenough vs. Spencer; motion denied.

Steim vs. Loomis; motion denied; costs to abide event.

Heimenmann vs. Heard et al.; motion granted.

Lane vs. Norvell; motion granted.

Cadugan et al. vs. Bond; reference ordered.

Same vs. Same; reference ordered.

Debexcerdin vs. Manning et al.; order granted.

Getchill vs. Herzberg; Smith vs. Bunkley; Sues vs. Brown; Mead vs. Rhodes; orders granted.

Kinsman vs. Kinsman; complaint dismissed.

In the matter of the petition of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company; Shepherd vs. Brady; Rende vs. Zeltmacher; The Importers' and Traders' National Bank; orders granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 21.

By Judge Jones.

Baker vs. Thorp; order granted.

Robb vs. Weiker; motion denied.

Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c.; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 21.

By Judge Robinson.

James O. Smith and others vs. William Franke; motion by defendants in second suit to set off judgment in first suit denied, with $10 costs.

Leslie vs. Robinson; motion denied.

MARINE COURT—PART I.—MARCH 21.

By Judge Curtis.

Alexander McKenzie vs. Solomon Lissberger; judgment for plaintiff for $137 67 with costs, with an allowance of $25.

Karl Leopold vs. George Strauss; judgment for plaintiff for $862 87 and costs, with $25 allowance.

By Judge Shea.

Cornelia Montrose vs. Sarah E. Walworth; judgment for plaintiff for $1,000 and costs, with $25 allowance.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 253.—*Elias C. Boudinot and Stand Waite vs. The United States.*—Error to the District Court for the Western District of Arkansas.—This suit was commenced by information filed against a quantity of manufactured tobacco, apparatus and implements for manufacturing, &c., on land of the Cherokee Nation, in the Indian country, belonging to the plaintiffs in error, the allegation being that the owners were disregarding the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. The charge was admitted to be true in the Court below, the plaintiffs in error claiming to be Cherokees, and, as such, not liable to the operation of those laws. The Court was requested to charge that the Revenue act of 1868, extending the jurisdiction of those laws to certain articles produced anywhere within the exterior boundaries of the United States, whether within a collection district or not, was not in force in any part of the Indian Territory, and that by the tenth article of the treaty of 1866 the Cherokee Nation were exempt from the operation of the Revenue laws; that articles provided that every Cherokee residing within the Nation should have the right to sell, within the Territory, any products of his farm, including live stock, or any merchandise or manufactured products.

The Court refused these instructions, and the verdict was for the United States. The case comes here for review, the plaintiffs in error contending that the provisions of the treaty with the Cherokee Nation are paramount to the statute, and that if Congress can repeal a compact contained in a treaty of any kind, it can repeal or annul any other stipulation, contract, exemption or grant. If the United States can by statute annul exemption from taxation of articles manufactured in the Cherokee country, and sold within the Indian Territory, it can extend all other laws of the country over the Cherokees, destroy their guaranteed rights and their nationality, and make them in their despite citizens of the United States. It is also maintained that the Indians cannot be taxed by the United States without their consent, their notions being also sovereign. The Government contends that it has been held (Taylor vs. Morton, 2 Curt., C. C. R., 454,) that where the subject matter of a treaty falls within the legislative power of Congress, that body may repeal it, so far as it is a municipal law. If therefore, the treaty provision in this case is to be understood as exempting from taxation articles manufactured in the Indian Territory while the same remain within the Territory, the subject of taxation being within the legislative power, it was undoubtedly competent for Congress, by a subsequent law, to modify or repeal that provision, by making liable to taxation all such articles, irrespective of their locality; and the rule must be applied in the case before the Court. The theory of the sovereignty of the Indian nations, and of their exemption from taxation without their consent, it is submitted, on the part of the Government, is not within the rule of decided cases. (U. S. N., Rogers, 4 How., 567.) The case is still on argument.

A. H. Garland, Albert Pike, and R. W. Johnson for plaintiffs in error; the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General for the Government.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 21.

Before Judge Cardozo.

DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION—BONAPARTE IN CLITCHY.

Marks Finkleton and Aaron Levy vs. Isaac Bonaparte.—The defendant was arrested on an execution from a District Court for the sum of $24 08, and immured in the "Clitchy" of New-York. A motion is now made to discharge him on the ground that the record of the District Court shows the case to be one purely of contract, and not one in which a warrant of arrest or execution against the body could properly issue. Judge CARDOZO was of opinion that the case did not come within his jurisdiction; that the proper course of practice for the aggrieved Bonaparte to pursue was to appeal the case to the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, where, if improperly imprisoned, an order would be made which would operate to unbolt his prison doors, and usher him who bears the imperial name into the light of day once more.

Motion denied.

A BLACK FRIDAY SUIT.

The case of Josiah B. Blossom vs. William F. Livermore and Charles C. Allen has been decided before Judge TAPPAN and a jury in Kings County. The action was to recover $4,897 08 damages for non-fulfillment of an alleged purchase of $15,000 gold on Sept. 24, 1869. The defendants, besides other defenses, denied the allegation of a sale. The plaintiff gave evidence, through one witness, that a sale was made in the usual way by a sub-broker to another sub-broker on behalf of defendants. The complaint was dismissed on the ground that plaintiff had established no cause of action, there being no written contract.

E. W. West and Charles Donahoe for plaintiff; Joseph J. Marvin for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 21.

Before Judge Robinson.

ATTORNEY'S LIENS.

Wilson vs. McDonald.—In this case a judgment against the defendant was satisfied of record, and the money paid over to an assignee of plaintiff, who failed to satisfy the claim of his attorneys. The latter now claim that the execution can still be enforced to the extent of their lien for services. Judge ROBINSON holds otherwise, and says: "If the assignee of the judgment has acted in derogation of their (the attorneys') rights, after notice, they may have redress against him for payment of such sum as will compensate for the injury they have sustained through his acts; or, if they desire to present their claims to the equitable interference of the Court, they must move to vacate the satisfaction of the judgment as made fraudulently and collusively against them.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Tappan.

GOLD TRANSACTIONS IN WALL-STREET.

William Bell vs. Isaac O. Davis and John A. McPherson.—This is an action that appears to have grown out of the memorable gold panic that occured in New-York on the 24th of September, 1869. The plaintiff alleges that the defendants, who are stock and gold brokers, bought for him, under his instruction, $10,000 in gold at 141⅛. On the 23d of September they bought $5,000 at 142¾. On the same day the plaintiff gave defendants orders to sell $10,000 at 142 and $10,000 at 143¾. Plaintiff says that the defendants did not regard his orders, whereby he has been damaged $3,500, for which amount he asks judgment.

The defendants admit the purchase of the gold as alleged by the plaintiff, but claim that they were to hold it only so long as the plaintiff kept his margin good, so as to protect them from loss from a decline in the market. On the 23d of September they sold the gold, as ordered by the plaintiff, to Wm. Belden, who by reason of his failure was unable to take it. On the 24th they sold all of the plaintiff's gold at 134½ and 133½, and reported the sale to plaintiff, who ratified and confirmed it. They claim that as a result the plaintiff is indebted to them in the sum of $789 82, for which amount they ask judgment.

Verdict for plaintiff, $2,403.

T. A. Wilcox and Q. McAdam, for plaintiff; Hawkins and Barnett for defendants.

Josiah B. Blossom vs. Wm. F. Lawrence and Charles C. Allen.—The plaintiff in this action alleged that, on the 24th of September, 1869, he entered into an agreement through his agent with the defendants for the sale of $15,000, gold, at 150, to be delivered on the 24th, but the defendants did not fulfill their part of the contract, the result of which was a damage to him of $4,897 08, which he brought action to recover.

The defendants set up the statute of frauds as a defense, alleging that although the contract mentioned in the complaint was for the sale of goods and chattels for the price of $50 or more, no note or memorandum thereof was ever made in writing or subscribed by the defendants. They further say that the plaintiff never made any tender of the gold.

It appeared on the trial that the question whether any sale had been made was referred to the Arbitration Committee of the Gold Exchange shortly after the 24th of September, 1869, and it was decided that the sale had been made, but Justice TAPPEN refused to allow any evidence of the award to go to the jury, as it had not been set out in the pleadings.

The plaintiff was unable to prove the contract alleged in the complaint, and the case was dismissed.

Edward W. West and Charles Donohue for plaintiff; Joseph J. Marvin for defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 21.

FIRST BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108¾
40,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	108⅝
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, o..	63¾
23,000	do........	63⅝
11,000	do........	64
1,000	Va. State 6s, n..	70
11,000	Va. 6s, reg., old..	54⅛
10,000	N. Car. Old Bds.	46
10,000	Ga. St. 7s, G. B.	93¾
10,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.....	65
20,000	do........	65⅝
5,000	do.Oct.&Apl.	68
1,000	Ark. 7s, iss. to L. R. & Ft.S.R.Co..	58
1,000	Ark. 7s L. R., P. Bluff & N. O. R.	50
10,000	B'klyn 6s, W. L.	93¾
5,000	Erie 2d M., '79..	92½
7,000	Erie 4th M.....	86
1,000	Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st M.....	89
5,000	N. Y. Cen.7s,'76.	101
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M..	98⅛
500	do........	98⅛
4,000	Mich.So.S.F.Bs.	102
15,000	Cen. P.R.G.Bds.	95¾
8,000	Un.P.R. 1st M..	83⅛
10,000	do........	83⅛
7,000	Un.P. 7s,L.G.B.	76
19,000	Un. P. 10s, Inc..	70
10,000	C.&N.W.S.F.B.	99
16,000	Gt. W. 1st M.,'88	88
2,000	C.& R.I. & Pac. R. 7s......	99
2,000	Chic.& N.W.1st.	95
1,000	Mor.& Es.2d M.	95¾
4,000	do......b3.	96
1,000	Mil. & St.P. 1st.	94¾
8,000	C.,C.&Ind.C.1st.	85⅛
1,000	Am. Dk.I.Co.7s.	96
10	Ocean Bank......	93
10	St.Nicholas Bank.	115
10	Hanover Bank....	102¼
46	Gallatin Nat. Bk...	121
50	Maryland Coal Co.	39⅛
300	do........	40
100	do........	40
200	do.......s3.	39¾
300	do.......s3.	39⅞
400	do....bet. call.	39⅞
100	American Coal...	45⅛
600	Canton Co........	83⅛
200	do....bet. call.	83
100	Cons. Coal of Md..	39¼
100	do........	39⅛
100	do....bet. call.	38¾
100	do........	38⅝
1800	West. Union Tel...	58⅛
200	do..bet. call.	58⅛
500	do........	58⅛
100	do........	58⅞
100	do........	58⅝
200	Quicksilver Min...	12
100	Quicksilver Pref..	18
100	Mariposa Pref.....	9⅛
100	Boston W. P..b.c.	35
500	Pacific Mail......	42⅛
100	Adams Express....	69⅞
100	Am. Mer. U. Exp.	47⅛
100	do........	47

63	Wells-Fargo Scrip.	2
200	United States Ex.	45¾
400	N. Y. C. & Hud. R.	98¾
200	do..bet. call.c.	98⅝
1000	N.Y.C.&H. Ctfs.	95⅛
10000	do..bet. call.c.	95⅛
100	Erie........	20⅛
100	do.......	20⅛
200	do.......	20⅛
400	Harlem.......	129
400	do.......	128⅛
1500	Reading.......	102⅛
1000	do...b. c..b3.	102⅞
1100	L.S.&Mich.So...s3	99⅞
500	do.......b3	99⅛
1800	do.......	99⅛
200	do.......	99⅛
800	do......b60	99⅛
400	do...bet. call	99⅛
1600	do.......	99⅝
14	Panama.......	
100	do.......	71⅛
100	do.......	71⅛
11	do......b60	72
	do.......	71⅛
100	Union Pacific.....	25
100	do.......	24¾
100	do......b10	24¾
100	do....bet. call	25
100	do.......	25⅛
100	do.......	25⅛
100	do.......	25⅛
400	Cleve. & Pitts.....	113⅛
600	do.......	113⅛
2500	do...bet. call.	113⅛
40	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	93
200	do....bet. call	93⅛
100	do.......	93⅛
138	C., C., C. & Ind....	84
100	N. J. Central.....	106⅛
100	do.......	106
300	Chicago & Rock I.	114⅛
400	do......s60.	114⅛
200	do......b30.	114⅛
200	do...bet. call.	114⅛
36	Mil. & St. Paul....	55¾
200	do.......	55⅞
1000	do.......	55⅞
500	do.......b3	56
200	do....bet. call	56
400	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	77⅛
100	do.......	77⅛
100	Tol., Wab.& West.	55¾
600	do.......	55⅛
100	do....bet. call	55⅞
100	P.,Ft.W.& C.guar.	97⅛
200	Del.,Lack.&West.	106⅞
200	do.......	106⅞
300	do.......	107
200	Bost., Hart. & E..	1⅞
100	Chicago & Alton..	113⅞
30	do.......	113⅞
200	Ohio & Mississippi	48⅝
400	do....bet. call	48⅝
200	Ohio & Miss. Pref.	75
100	St. Louis & I. M..	50
400	do.......	49⅞
42	Morris & Essex....	89⅛
100	Han. & St. Jo.....	90
50	Han.& St.Jo.Pref.	99½
21	Col.,C.& Ind.Cent.	21

SECOND BOARD.

$103,000	U.S.6s.'81,C.,c.	115⅝
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C, '65..	112
3,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65, n.	110⅞
21,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'67,s3.	110⅞
80,000	do.......b3.	111
10,000	U.S.5-20C.,'68,s3.	111
10,000	U.S.5s,10-40R.,b3.	108⅝
45,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.....	114
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old.	63⅞
1,000	Va. St. 6s, old....	68
5,000	Va. St. 6s, new.	69½
5,000	Ga. St. 7s, G. bs.	94
5,000	N. C. 6s, old bds.	46
1,000	N. C. Fd.Act,'68.	30
3,000	Mo. St. 6s......	91⅞
9,000	La. St. 6s, old....	69
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st.....	83⅛
5,000	do.......	83⅝
2,000	Un. Pac. L. Gs.	75⅛
9,000	M. & St. P. 1st, Iowa Div......	87
2,000	Tol., P. & W.1st, East. Div.....	86¼
3,000	Del., L.& W.1st.	102
10	Ninth Nat. Bk....	112
100	Con. Coal of Md..	38¾
300	West. Un. Tel....	58⅛
400	do..bet. call	58⅛
100	P. M. S. S. Co.,b.c.	42⅛
100	Quick.Min.Co.,b.c.	11
100	Quicksilver Pfd...	16⅛
200	Mariposa Pfd.....	8⅛
300	do.......	9
400	Am. Coal, bet. call.	45
135	Wells-Fargo Ex...	42
6	Wells-Fargo Ex.S.	2
100	Adams Ex...b. c.	69⅞
50	Am. M. U. Ex.b.c.	46⅛
200	N.Y.C.& H.R.b.c.	98⅝
10000	N. Y.C.& H. Cts.	95⅛
30000	do.......	95⅞
10000	do..bet. call.	95⅛
600	Harlem.......	128
50	do.......	129

500	Erie........	20
300	Reading.......	102⅞
100	do.......	103
100	Mich. Cen......	118⅛
100	do.......	118
100	do..bet. call.	118⅛
50	L. S. & M. S.....	99⅞
100	do.......	99⅝
200	do.......s3.	99⅞
1500	do.......b3.	100
300	Un. Pacific......	24⅞
200	do...bet. call.	25
200	do.......	25⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts.....	113⅞
100	do.......	113⅞
100	Chi. & N. W....s3.	79⅞
100	do.......b19.	80
300	Chi. & N. W. Pfd.	93⅞
50	do.......	93¾
700	do...bet. call.	94
400	do.......	94⅛
30	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	83¾
100	N. J. Cen......	105⅛
100	do.......	105⅛
300	Chi. & R. I......	114⅛
200	Mil. & St. Paul...	55⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. Pfd.	77⅞
500	Tol., Wab. & W...	55⅞
500	Del., Lack. & W...	107⅛
200	do.......	107
200	do.......	106⅞
200	do.......	106⅛
600	Bos., H. & Erie...	2
300	Ohio & Miss......	48⅛
50	Chi. & Alt. Pfd...	116⅛
10	do.......	117
30	P., Ft. W. & C. G.	97⅛
100	St. L. & Iron Mt..	49⅞
300	do...bet. call.	49⅛
214	Morris & Essex...	89⅛
100	Chi. & Alt......	113⅞
100	Han. & St. Jo....	90
100	Col., C. & Ind. C..	21⅛
100	do.......	21⅛

TUESDAY, March 21—P. M.

The rates for Money on call loan to the Brokers was fairly advanced, on new transactions, today, to 5@6 ℘ cent., as against 4@5 ℘ cent. last week and the fortnight before. The change has rather promoted than damaged the Stock Exchange movement. Speculation not only continues strong, but took a wider range today than for some days past, and new, or, more properly, fresh favorites among the Western Roads were brought to the front. The dealings in St. Pauls, Toledo and Wabash, and St. Louis and Iron Mountain, and in both the North-wests, were more active, and Lake Shore, especially, buoyant, in the forenoon, on large transactions. Another rise was also made in Reading and Rock Island, while an exception to the prevailing buoyancy was Union Pacific. Ohio and Mississippi sold up to 49¼, then reacted to 47⅞, and again returned to 48½@⅝ ℘ cent. In the Afternoon the run of speculation was especially marked on the two North-west Stocks, the Common enlisting the most numerous following on the part of buyers, while the Preferred also advanced on the advantage of having an active Continental as well as New-York market. The Common paid the same half yearly Dividend (five ℘ cent.) in December, and the condition of the net business of the Road is such as to leave no reasonable doubt of continued uniform Dividends with the Preferred in June and in the December following. The Miscellaneous "speculatives" again attracted attention. The Western Telegraph sold up to 58⅞ ℘ cent. without apparent assistance from the clique who had the credit of advancing the price from 36@39 to 48@50 ℘ cent. The Maryland Coal Stocks rose to 38@39½ ℘ cent. The New-York Central Stock and Scrip were dealt in today ex-April Dividend, the transfers having closed for the Dividend. The general list left off firm in the Long Room, after the late Boards. The later Street prices are quoted below.

The stiffness of Foreign Exchange continues chiefly on trade settlements with the Bankers who grant East and West India and South American credits, payable in London. These settlements are making at the full rates at which the Bankers can ship the proceeds to London in Gold Coin, though the amount of Coin thus far employed is not important. The drawing rates are 109⅞@⅞ for 60 days, and 110⅛@110¼ short sight London. The Customs demand for Gold is very large, and amounts yesterday and today to about $1,600,000, almost as much as the Treasury will sell on Thursday, from which some notion can be drawn of the extent and present activity of the import trade. Gold was a fraction higher than yesterday on the sales of the day, 111⅛@111¼ ℘ cent. The public funds were comparatively dull, without marked change in prices. The Southern State Bonds steady and quiet. The Pacific Railway Bonds steady, except on the Union Land Grants, which fell off to 75⅛ ℘ cent.

To-morrow the election of Directors for the Ohio and Mississippi Road takes place at Cincinnati, and there is no question, we learn, that the management will at once pass to the control of the Baltimore and Ohio interest, as foreshadowed in our account of the recent movement in the Stock in yesterday's paper. The same parties (substantially,) are in control of the Canton Land Company, and have put forth a recent Report of the extent and rising value and great importance in the growth of the City of Baltimore, of their property, which with some boldness, and much statistical detail, places its future worth, say ten years hence, at marvelous figures, and even at the present prices for real estate in Baltimore, the estimate would amount to nearly or quite double the current price of the Stock.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 21.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s.........	109	108⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862...	112⅞	112⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867...	111	111
American Gold............	111⅛	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days.....	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee.....	63⅞	63⅞
N. Y. C. and Hudson.......	98⅛	*95⅛
N. Y. C. & H. D. Certificates.	95⅛	*91⅛
Reading Railroad.........	102⅛	103
Chicago and Rock Island...	114⅛	114⅛
North-west Common.......	80	82⅛
North-west Preferred......	93⅞	94⅞
Pacific Mail............	43	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred........	77⅛	77⅞
St. Paul Common.........	55⅞	56
Lake Shore.............	99⅛	99⅞
Ohio and Mississippi......	48⅞	48⅛
Toledo and Wabash.......	55⅛	56⅛
Western Telegraph........	57⅛	58⅞
Erie..................	20⅛	20⅛
St. Joseph Common.......	90	90
Union Pacific...........	25⅛	24⅞

*Ex-dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 21.

Gold receipts..........	$912,626 97
Gold payments.........	23,765 03
Gold balance..........	86,496,510 00
Currency receipts.......	128,531 28
Currency payments......	541,275 95
Currency balance.......	6,771,626 88
Customs.............	894,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81.......	115⅝
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81.....	115⅝
5-20 coup., '62.........	112⅛
5-20 coup., '64.........	112
5-20 coup., '65.........	112
6-20 coup., n. i., '65.....	110⅞
5-20 coup., '67.........	110⅞
5-20 coup., '68.........	111⅛
10-40 reg............	108⅞
10-40 coup...........	108⅞
6s Currency...........	114

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.........	64
Tenn. 6s, new bonds..	63⅞
Virginia 6s, old.......	68
Va. 6s, new bonds.....	70
Va. 6s, reg., old......	54⅛
Georgia 6s...........	80
Georgia 7s, new bds...	90
Georgia 7s, gold bds...	93⅞
N. Car. 6s, old.......	46
N. Car., Funding, '68..	29
N. Car., special tax....	19
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	65⅛
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct.	68
Missouri 6s..........	91⅞
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Iss.	90⅞
Louisiana 6s.........	69
Louisiana 6s, new bds.	63
La. 6s, levee bds......	74
La. 8s, levee bds......	88
La. 8s, levee bds., '75..	85
California 7s.........	111
Connecticut 6s.......	101⅛
Rhode Island 6s......	100
Alabama 5s..........	68
Alabama 8s..........	100
Kentucky 6s.........	99
Ala. 8s, railroad bds..	92
Arkansas 6s, funded..	56
Ark.7s, L.R.&Ft.S.iss.	57⅛
Ark.7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O	50⅛
Ark.7s, Miss.,O.&R.R.	48
Ohio 6s, '75..........	101
Ohio 6s, '81..........	102
Ohio 6s, '86..........	102
Ill. Canal bds., '70.....	110⅛
Ill. 6s, coup., '77......	100
Ill. 6s, coup., '79......	100
Ill. War Loan.........	100
Ind. 6s, War Loan.....	100
Ind. 5s..............	100
N.Y. Reg. Bounty L...	107⅛
N.Y. coup., B'ty L.....	107⅛
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.	106
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	106
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	106
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	106
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	106
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	107
N.Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.	100
N.Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.	100
Y.Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......	94
N. Y. Cen 6s, '87......	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con.'76.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76..	100⅛
Erie 1st Ext.........	97
Erie 1st Ind.........	94
Erie 7s, 2d Ind, '79....	92
Erie 7s, 4th Ind, '80...	86
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	89
Hud. R.7s,2d S.F., '85.	102⅛
Hud. R.7s,3d S.F., '75.	102⅛
Harlem 1st..........	103
Har. Con. M. & S. F..	87⅛
Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bds.	93⅛
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..	118
Chic.,B.& Q. 8 ℘ c.1st.	110
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d....	98
M.So.& N.I.S.F.7 ℘ c.	102
Pac.R.7s,guar.by Mo.	96⅛
Central Pac. Bds......	95⅛
Union Pac. 1st Bds....	83⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s...	75⅛
Union Pac. Inc. 10s...	70
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75....	107⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st.....	96
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf...	84
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc..	76
Chic. & N. W. S. F....	98⅛
Chic. & N.W. Int. Bs.	94
Chic. & N.W. Ext.Bs.	87
Chic. & N. W. 1st.....	94⅛
C. & N.W. C. 7 ℘ c.C.	88⅛
Han. & St. Jos. Conv.	102⅛
Lack. & West. Bds....	100
Del., L. & West. 1st..	101⅛
Del., L. & West. 2d...	94
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext...	93
T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	80⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d......	87⅛
Tol. & W. Equip.Bds.	79
Tol. & Wab. C. Conv.	84
Han. & Naples 1st....	83
Gt. West. 1st, '68....	102
Gt. West. 1st, '88....	88
Gt. West. 2d, '93....	83⅛
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90..	82
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st....	79
Gal. & Chic. 2d.....	97
Chic., R. I. & Pac....	98¾
Morris & Essex 1st...	102
Morris & Essex 2d....	95¾
Clev. & Tol. S. F....	101
N. J. Cen. New Bds..	100⅛
Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.	103
Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d..	98
Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.	94
Clev. & Pitts. 4th....	81
Chic. & Alton 1st.....	101
Chic. & Alton Inc.....	94⅛
Ohio & Miss. 1st.....	99
Ohio & Miss. Cons'd..	89⅛
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st..	94
Peninsula R.R. Bds..	90
St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st.	89
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....	104⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	94
Mil. & St. P. 1st.....	94
Chic. & Mil. 1st.....	94
Joliet & Chic. 1st....	107
Col., C. & Ind. 1st....	85⅛
Col., C. & Ind. 2d....	61⅛
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	85
Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	83⅛
Tol., Peo. & W., 2d....	69⅛
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....	100
Ced.Falls & Minn. 1st.	81

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York..........	137
Manhattan.........	155
Merchants'.........	115
Mechanics'.........	136
Union.............	140
America...........	150
City..............	230
Phenix............	108
North River........	85
Tradesmen's........	152½
Fulton............	160
Greenwich.........	216
Butchers' & Drovers'.	150
Mechanics'& Traders'	137
National...........	120
Merchants' Exchange	102½
Leather Manufact'rs.	200
Seventh Ward.......	106
State of New-York...	113⅛
Commerce..........	119⅛
Mechanics Bkg. Ass..	113
Broadway..........	290
Ocean.............	93
Mercantile.........	124
American Exchange.	116
Pacific............	175
Chatham...........	166
Bk. of the Republic..	112⅛
Bk. of N. America....	104⅛
Hanover...........	102⅛
Irving............	125
Metropolitan.......	132⅛
Grocers'...........	120
East River.........	115
Market............	126
Nassau............	109
Shoe & Leather.....	160
Corn Exchange.....	124
Continental........	93⅛
St. Nicholas........	115
New York County...	225
Importers'& Traders'.	160
Park..............	159
Manuf.& Merchants'.	100
Central National....	108
Fourth National....	105
Ninth National.....	111
Tenth National.....	120
Oriental...........	160
Gold Exchange......	120
Bkrs' & Brokers' As..	100
Del. & Hud. Canal..	115⅛
Pennsylvania Coal...	220⅛
Maryland Coal Co....	39⅞
American Coal.....	45
Spring Mount'n Coal.	42
Canton Co., Balt.....	82
Consol. Coal of Md....	38⅛
Cum. Coal & Iron.....	32
Western Union Tel....	58⅝
Quick. Mining Co....	11
Quick. Preferred....	18
Mariposa Mining Co..	5⅛
Mariposa Preferred...	9
Boston Water Power..	35
Adams Express.....	69⅞
Wells-Fargo Express.	42
Wells-Fargo Ex.Scrip	2
Am. Mer. Union Ex..	47
United States Ex....	46
Pacific Mail S. S. Co..	42⅛
Atlan. Mail S. S. Co..	10

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old..........	101⅛	101⅝
City 6s, new.........	101⅛	101⅛
Camden and Amboy...	116⅛	116⅛
Pensylvania Central..	61⅝	61⅞
Reading............	102⅝	102¾
Lehigh Valley.......	59⅝	60
Catawissa Preferred..	40⅝	41
Philadelphia and Erie.	26⅝	27
Northern Central....	40⅝	40⅝
Lehigh Navigation...	35⅛	35⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan....	88⅞	89

The *Evening Post* gives the following very proper interpretation of the Public Credit Act of March 18, 1869, elicited by a report in Wall-street that the Secretary of the Treasury cannot call in the 5-20s even after they reach the par of Gold, until the Greenback circulation is equal to Gold. The 5-20s will not, of course, be called in while they are *below* the par of Gold, as a medium of paying in subscriptions to the New 5 ℘ cent. Loan; but after they become the equivalent of Gold, in common with the New Stock bearing a lower rate of Interest, the whole of the 5-20s of 1862, 1864 and 1865 are liable to be called in for redemption after three months' notice:

"By the provisions of the Funding act, approved July 14, 1870, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to redeem five-twenties at par in gold, and cancel the same on giving three months' notice of such intended redemption, the interest on the bonds called in to cease three months from the date of the notice calling them in. It is reported that the Secretary will, in April, make the first call under this law, beginning with the first series of five-twenties of '62 issued. This action would, it is believed, stimulate subscriptions to the new loan. The Public Credit act, approved March 18, 1869, and which has been cited as authority why the Secretary could not buy five-twenties at par in gold, says: 'But none of the said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time as United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time as bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin.' We quote this merely to correct a prevailing misapprehension that the Treasury cannot redeem the five-twenties until the gold premium has been extinguished."

The following is the exact text of the Public Credit act of March 18, 1869—as passed by Congress, and approved by President GRANT, —which was given in full in this column of the TIMES, Saturday, March 20, same year:

Be it enacted, &c., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the law by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or in other currency than gold and silver; but none of the said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time as United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time as bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin; and the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practical period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 18, 1869.

U. S. GRANT.

The week's exports hence of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $5,123,187.

The comparative earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the second week in March were: 1871, $37,372; 1870, $27,649. Increase, $9,723.

The last mail from Europe brings advices of the successful negotiation in London of $2,000,000 in aid of the reorganization of the Atlantic and Great Western Road, under the trust of Messrs. MCCLELLAN, THURMAN and DUNCAN. The London *Times* has this account of the loan:

"Under the reorganization arrangement of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company it is proposed to issue £400,000 convertible 7 per cent. stock at the price of 75, to meet the payments that will be necessary in order to confirm the acts of foreclosure by which the entire property is to be brought back to the control of its proprietors. Only £20 of the £75 is to be paid up in the first instance, and this £20 will be returned on or before the 1st of September next, if the reorganization of the Company shall not then have been established. Should the balance be called up interest will date from the 1st of March, and the stock will be redeemable at par within three years (thus giving a bonus of 25 ℘ cent.,) or convertible at the option of the holders into 7 ℘ cent. first mortgage bonds of the reorganized Company at the price of 80. At the same time it is stated to be probable that only part of the balance of the subscription price will be called up, and that in that case the allotment of each £100 will be reduced only to the extent of the sum not required, so that, for instance, if in addition to the £20 first called only £20 more be called, the holder of the allotment on which £40 in all had thus been paid would receive a definite certificate for £65, the extra £25 representing the bonus that would accrue from the paying off of the whole bond at par, and which is to attach to it in any case. The trustees of the reorganized Company are to be Gen. M'CLELLAN, Hon. A. G. THURMAN, and Mr. W. B. DUNCAN, and applications for the stock are to be addressed to Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM and GOLDSCHMIDT. A circular from the President of the Company which accompanies the prospectus describing the position and resources of the undertaking, states, in confirmation of the views originally expressed, that 'since the opening of the line, notwithstanding the financial difficulties into which it was immediately plunged, the traffic has gone on increasing 300,000 tons annually.' It is understood that the litigation with the Erie Company has been concluded in a satisfactory manner, that the harmonious working of the two Companies has been provided for, and that the only obstacle to the immediate return of the property to the proprietors is the claim of the Dutch bondholders, which will be removed by the payment of their coupons, the money for which is to be provided by the stock issue now proposed. * * The applications for the £400,000 Reorganization Stock of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway already exceed that amount and the Subscription-list, therefore, will be closed on Thursday, at noon, for London, and on Friday for the country."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES. CIRCULAR PROPOSALS—SCRIP IN ADVANCE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved, for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or the Designated Depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburg, Penn.

P. S.—This Department and its own Loan Agents are now ready to receive the United States Five-twenty Bonds and to pay the gold interest thereon to May 1, from which date the new bonds will bear interest. A scrip certificate, calling for the bonds on the 1st May, will be issued at once in exchange for the old bonds.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of Treasury.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1871.

We buy and sell, at current market rates, the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and recommend them to investors and others contemplating an exchange of their Five-twenties, or making new investments, as a first-class security, yielding a liberal income on their cost, combined with perfect security, and having at all times a ready market at quoted rates.

These Bonds represent a first lien upon the most productive portion of the Great National Pacific Railroad, which has already proved to be one of the most profitable and influential railroads on this continent.

They are well known in Europe, and are dealt in at the principal Bourses and Stock Exchanges of the world, including those of New-York, Amsterdam, Frankfort, Berlin and London.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Coupons, execute orders in miscellaneous securities at the New-York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ A CHOICE SECURITY.

NEW YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.
A very large full paid up stock subscription.
$100, $500 AND $1,000 BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The new trunk line from New-York City to the North and West, between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either from New-York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be called the best character of real estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; issue of bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. A very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and we believe a security of the highest grade. The road is earning largely. Is a better investment than money in a savings bank. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OUR BUSINESS IS THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS can be opened with us in either Currency or Coin, subject to check without notice. Five per cent. interest will be allowed on all daily balances. Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-house, as if drawn upon any City bank.

We issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world; also, Commercial Credits. We make telegraphic transfers of money to any desired point, and transact every description of foreign banking business.

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE IN SUMS FROM £1 UPWARD ON

The Imperial Bank, and Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London.

The Provincial Bank of Ireland, the National Bank of Scotland, and all their branches.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest, and available at all money centres.

Orders executed for Government and other investment securities; also Gold and Exchange.

Advances made on approved collaterals and against Merchandise consigned to our care.

We make collections of Notes, Drafts, Coupons and Dividends with promptness on all points, and are fully prepared to offer Banking facilities upon either currency or gold basis.

☞ INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

To parties seeking perfectly safe and remunerative investments, we especially commend the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. These bonds are payable in gold at the expiration of thirty years, with interest, payable in gold semi-annually, at the rate of 7 3-10 per annum, and are a first and only mortgage upon the road, its rolling stock and franchises, and also upon a valuable land grant of 22,000 acres per mile of road.

Maps and pamphlets fully descriptive of this road and its bonds can be obtained of

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ PRESENT NET EARNINGS IN GOLD more than sufficient to pay the Interest on three times the amount of Bonds issued.
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS.

Large amounts taken by Capitalists. W. E. Dodge, Esq., New-York, Director, to whom we refer. We invite an examination into the merits of these Bonds, feeling satisfied that we can demonstrate that they are the cheapest in the market at the price—90 and accrued interest.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 21, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.......	23	Spirits Turp, bbls.....	355
Bees-wax, pks....	4	Resin, bbls.........	4,684
Cotton, bales.....	3,301	Tar, bbls..........	785
Dried Fruit, pks...	33	Pea-nuts, bushels....	1,222
Eggs, bbls........	2,790	Pork, bbls.........	1,198
Flour, bbls.......	3,804	Cut-meats, pks......	450
Wheat, bushels....	37,840	Lard, pks..........	167
Corn, bushels.....	71,730	Lard, kegs.........	130
Oats, bushels.....	7,745	Butter, pks.........	703
Beans, bushels....	744	Cheese, boxes.......	587
Barley, bushels....	3,290	Beef, pks..........	445
Peas, bushels.....	87	Stearine, pks........	38
Malt, bushels.....	1,282	Grease, pks.........	100
Grass-seed, bushels..	3,081	Tallow, pks.........	24
B. E. Peas, bushels..	500	Starch, boxes........	450
Corn-meal, bbls....	150	Molasses, N. O., bbls...	2
Corn-meal, bags....	1,300	Tea, half ch., by rail..	6
Hemp, bales......	10	Tobacco, hhds.......	347
Hops, bales.......	125	Tobacco, bxs. and cs..	1,744
Hides, No........	3,575	Salmon, (Cal.,) cases..	2,525
Hides, bundles....	1,110	Whisky, bbls........	985
Leather, sides.....	10,208	Wool, bales.........	652
Lead, pks........	1,774		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Dublin*, for Liverpool—242 boxes Bacon, 14 hhds. Stearine, 148 hhds. Tallow, 105 tcs. Beef, 100 cases Guns, 733 bales Cotton, 158 bales Clover-seed, 5 pks. Drugs, 27 Mowers, 67 Reapers, 60 pair Shafts, 21 Poles, 6,400 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Saida*, for London—11 seroons Indigo, 70 casks earth paint, 357 bbls. Flour, 968 bags Hops, 8 cases carriage-ware, 102 bbls. Grease, 372 cases Sewing-machines, 16 cases Bees-wax, 151 pks. Tea, 16,411 bushels Wheat, 48 boxes Oil-stones, 18,230 bushels Corn, 18 pks. Duck, 400 boxes Cheese, 62 cases Tobacco, 3 cases Varnish.

By the bark *Louise*, for Cork and orders—2,815 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Holsatia*, for Hamburg—40 cases Sewing-machines, 342 bales Cotton, 259 crotches Mahogany, 1,000 boxes Extract Logwood, 20 hhds. Quercitron Bark, 50 hhds. Tallow, 63 boxes Clocks, 140 bxs. Skins, 30 tcs. Lard, 20 boxes Bacon, 22 boxes Hams, 500 bbls. Syrup, 41 pks. Beeswax, 224 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 50 bbls. Honey, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,800 bags Coffee, 34 cases Segars, 2,491 bags Clover Seed, 281 bales Tobacco, 24 cases Essence Oil, 6 Rifles, 21 pks. Packing.

By the bark *Everhard Delius*, for Bremen—808 bbls. Resin, 382 logs Cedar, 60 hhds. Tobacco, 653 bales Cotton, 3,793 pieces Dyewood.

By the bark *Monitor*, for Gibraltar and orders—2,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been sparingly inquired for at $6 75 @$7 25 for Pots, and $8 75@$9 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in some request at about steady prices; sales, 1,502 bags by the *Merrimac*, 600 bags by the *Donati*, 426 bags by the *North America*, and 135 bags by the *Johan*, on private terms. The week's receipts, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, have been 26,126 bags; sales, 11,363 bags; stock in first hands, this morning, 38,612 bags here, and 92,356 bags at all the distributing ports. Cargo prices Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 10⅛c.@10⅝c.; fair cargoes, 11c.@11⅛c.; good cargoes, 12c.@12⅛c.; prime cargoes, 13c.@13⅛c., gold, ℘ lb., in bond, 60 days' credit. Other kinds have been quiet at previous figures. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14⅛c.@16⅛c.; Rio, 10⅛c.@14⅛c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15⅛c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14⅛c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13⅛c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13⅛c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10⅛c., gold, ℘ lb.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

	Bags.
At New-Orleans..........	17,600
At Mobile..............	9,434
At Savannah............	2,500
At Baltimore............	20,542
At Philadelphia..........	3,668
At New-York...........	38,612
Grand total...........	92,356

COTTON—The offerings have been on a restricted scale, and prices have been quoted above ⅛c.@⅛c. ℘ lb. higher, closing firmly, on a fair trade for both prompt and forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,883 bales for early delivery (of which 500 bales were to arrive,) including 3,049 bales to shippers, 594 bales to spinners, 640 bales to speculators, and 600 bales in transit. Also 8,500 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for April, 100 bales at 13⅝c., 1,200 bales at 13⅝c.; May, 100 bales at 13⅝c., 200 bales at 13⅞c.; July, 100 bales at 13 13-16c.; August, 200 bales at 13⅞c.; 100 bales, free on board, Mobile, New-York Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, at 13⅝c., 11-16c. freight; 100 bales May and 100 bales July at 13⅞c. together. And today, for March, 100 bales at 14c., 200 bales at 14⅛c.; April, 100 bales at 13 9-16c., 1,700 bales at 13⅝c., 13 9-16c., 300 bales at 13 11-16c.; May, 100 bales at 13⅝c., 100 bales at 13⅝c., 1,000 bales at 13⅝c., 400 bales at 13⅝c.; July, 500 bales at 13⅞c., 900 bales at 14c.; December, 100 bales at 14⅛c.; January, 1872, 100 bales at 14⅛c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were: April, 13.57c.; May, 13.66c.; June, 13.69c.; July, 13.76c.; March sold at 13⅛c. The averages of future sales will hereafter be made up only from sales officially reported on the bulletin of the Exchange, from the opening of business till 3 P. M. each day. The receipts at this port were 3,301 bales, including 6 bales from Georgetown, 236 bales from New-bern, 408 bales from Wilmington, 1,217 bales from New-Orleans, and 1,485 bales per railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary..........	11	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
Good Ordinary.....	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Low Middling......	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Middling..........	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Good Middling.....	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week.....................	14,061
Receipts last week........................	24,974
Receipts the preceding week..................	31,266
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870..................	796,633
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870.............	769,243
Receipts preceding year.....................	658,420
Exports since our last.....................	1,728
Exports since Sept. 1......................	436,072
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870.......	430,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869.......	323,507
Estimated stock here......................	128,500

DRY GOODS—There has been a fair show of activity in most styles of seasonable fabrics, with general steadiness in values. The main call has been for domestics, which have been selling quite freely.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for low grades of State and Western Flour has been fair, particularly for shipping extras, which have been quoted a shade stronger in prices, with sales reported since our last of about 7,000 bbls. for export, within the range of from $6 60@$6 95 for very ordinary to very good, ℘ bbl. In other grades, the dealings have been moderate, mostly in a jobbing way, on the basis of our revised quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,300 bbls., all told, including, poor to very choice superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 35; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$6 95; very good to fancy, $6 95@$7 30; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 60@$6 90; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 65@$6 95, ℘ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl......................	
Sour Flour..........................	$4 75@$5 90
Superfine State and Western............	5 75@ 6 50
Extra State..........................	6 15@ 6 55
Extra City, shipping brands.............	6 60@ 7 30
Extra Genesee........................	6 60@ 7 30
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands..	7 35@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.....	6 65@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands..........	6 85@ 9 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands...	6 60@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy........	7 10@10 00

Southern Flour has been very moderately sought after at previous quotations; sales reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 35 for poor to good, and $7 35@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been inactive at $4 35@$6 45 for very inferior to very choice ℘ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal continues quiet at $3 75@$4 15 for Yellow and White Western; $3 80@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been dull and nominal at $2 90@$3 20 ℘ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra.......	$6 25@$7 35
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra.	7 35@ 8 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice........	4 35@ 6 35
Corn-meal, poor to choice..............	3 75@ 4 60
Corn-meal, puncheon...................	21 00@21 50

GRAIN—There has been a fairly active business reported in Wheat, since our last, but at somewhat variable prices, under freer offerings. The earlier dealings, though not extensive, showed a stronger market. Toward the close of 'Change, holders offered stock with more freedom, and shaded values slightly, leading to more liberal purchases, chiefly for export, at the modified figures. Through the late afternoon, the bidding was more confident, mostly for shipment, and some boat-loads were placed at rates which indicated a firmer temper, the general market closing up strong for desirable samples, with the advantage again rather in favor of sellers. The bulk of the business was in new crop Spring at from $1 59@$1 60, chiefly $1 59, for No. 2, in store, and $1 60⅛@$1 61⅛ for do., afloat, and $1 60 for straight No. 1, in store, closing with sales of straight new No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 61⅛@$1 61⅛, afloat, ℘ bushel. Old and mixed old and new crop Spring was in some request at from $1 47⅛@$1 53⅛; also old and new red and amber Western (Winter) Wheat at from $1 58@$1 74 ℘ bushel. White Wheat attracted less attention, but was held with confidence on a small offering of prime samples. Sales have been reported since our last of 162,500 bushels, in store and afloat, including very inferior to choice White Western at $1 65@$1 90; Red and Amber Western at $1 58@$1 75, chiefly at $1 58 for old, and $1 71@$1 74 for new; No. 1 Spring at $1 60, in store; No. 2 Spring, $1 59@$1 61⅛, in store and afloat; Old and Mixed Spring at $1 47⅛@$1 53⅛; White Genesee at $1 85@$2; Red and Amber State at $1 65@$1 75; White Southern at $1 75@$1 95 ℘ bushel. Corn has been offered with much more freedom, and has been quoted lower, with a more active movement reported, partly for forward delivery, at the reduced figures. The business was mainly in new mixed Western, at 84c.@87c. for fair ordinary to very choice, closing at 85c. for prime here, and 84c.@84⅛c. for prime, to arrive next week. Shippers were free buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,000 bushels at 84c.@87c. for ordinary to choice New Mixed Western, closing at about 85c. for prime samples; 86c.@87⅛c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 86c.@90c. for White do.; 81c.@83c. for odd lots from track, in inferior condition, ℘ bushel. Some other sales were effected for forward delivery, the particulars of which were not made public. Rye has been inactive within the range of from $1 12 @$1 20 for Western and State ℘ bushel. Barley has been in more demand, partly for export, at 97c.@$1 23 for poor ordinary to very choice Canada West; 95c.@ $1 10 for Western: 85c.@$1 for State, and 70c. for old California, for shipment; sales, 34,500 bushels. Barley-malt has been more sought after at 90c.@$1 20 for inferior to very choice Canada, and 85c.@$1 for State; sales, 13,500 bushels. Oats have been very dull, since our last, but quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 27,000 bushels at 67c.@72⅛c., as the extremes, for inferior to new Prime Mixed White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 68c.@68⅛c., in store, for Mixed and Western; 70c. for do., afloat; 69⅛c.@70c. for State; 70c.@72⅛c. for White Ohio, in store and afloat, ℘ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 11,000 bushels Wheat and 6,400 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 357 bbls. Flour, 16,411 bushels Wheat, and 18,030 bushels Corn for London, and 1,000 bushels Corn for Hamburg.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet at former rates.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand at $1 05@$1 10, chiefly at $1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 35 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive at from 80c.@$1 40 for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quoted steady, but no further movements of importance have been reported.

HIDES—Have been less sought after on the basis of previous quotations.

HOPS—Have been quiet, but steady, within the range at from 6c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ℘ lb. Receipts, 125 bales; exports, 968 bales.

LEATHER—The business in Sole has been on a restricted scale, but prices have not varied materially.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been firm, but not active, on the basis of 21⅛c.@21⅛c. ℘ lb. Pig-iron has been moderately inquired for at full rates, including Glengarnock at $32 50@$33, and No. 1 American at $35@$35 50; sales, 50 tons of the latter at $35 ℘ ton. Bar-iron has been slow of sale at former quotations. Scrap-iron has been quoted steady, with sales reported of 75 tons on private terms. Iron Rails have been inquired for at previous figures; 100 tons old T were placed on private terms. Pig-lead, Spelter Plates and Zinc have not varied essentially; dealings unimportant. Pig-tin has been inactive at 32⅛c., gold, for Straits and English, ℘ lb. Tin Plates quiet, but held with a fair show of confidence.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately sought after at unchanged prices; sales, 240 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 56c.@58c.; and 185 bbls. New-Orleans at 49c.@70c. ℘ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 38c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@32c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@40c., and New-Orleans at from 40c.@72c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been offered less freely, and has been in rather better request, partly for shipment, on the basis of $2 50 for Strained; sales, 850 bbls. at that rate; also, 150 bbls. No. 2 at $2 75, and 350 bbls. No. 1 at $3@$4 ℘ 280 lbs.; receipts, 4,684 bbls.; exports, 808 bbls. Tar has been dealt in, only in a jobbing way, at unaltered figures; receipts, 785 bbls. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been depressed and lower, having been quoted down to 51c.@51⅛c. for merchantable ℘ gallon; sales, 176 bbls.; receipts, 355 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 51c.@52⅛c. ℘ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 50@$8 50 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 45@$2 50. Pitch, $2 75 ℘ bbl.

OILS—A moderate jobbing trade has been reported in most descriptions at steady prices.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 20.—*Sperm*—Is very quiet, and there have been no transactions since our last. *Whale*—Continues quiet, the only sales being 100 bbls. Northern at 62c. and 200 do. do. at 62⅛c. ℘ gallon, for manufacture.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending March 20, 1871:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
Marion.			
Schooner Admiral Blake....		380	
Total................		380	
Previously.............	4,285	1,897	126,200
From Jan. 1, to date......	4,285	2,377	126,200
Same time last year......	1,873	1,666	47,000
Exports for the week ending March 20, 1871......	318	....	
Previously.............	4,104	....	22,365
From Jan. 1, to date......	4,422	....	53,172
Same time last year......	4,078	206	75,537
			98,124

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

OIL-CAKE—Has been unusually active, very free purchases having been made, mostly for export, at firm prices; sales, 800 tons City, at $40, gold; and 400 tons Western, at Baltimore, at $42, currency, ℘ ton.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been very tame. The offerings had been increasing, for both prompt and forward delivery, while buyers have shown very little disposition to operate with freedom, and prices have been tending downward. Shippers have been bidding with much hesitancy, having but few orders to fill. Crude, in bulk, has been in better supply, and quoted dull and weak at about 13⅛c.@14c. for early delivery, with rumors of a small cargo having been sold on private terms. There has been very little call for shipping Crude, which has been quoted heavy at 18⅛c.@18⅛c. here, and 17⅛c.@17⅛c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,200 bbls. From the Creek the quotations were $4 15, on the Upper, and $4 20@ $4 25 on the Lower Roads, ℘ bbl., with a limited inquiry noted. Refined Oil has been quiet and depressed at 23⅛c.@24c. for Standard White, ℘ gallon, with sales reported, since our last, of equal to 2,500 bbls. at the lower rate for export. The nominal quotations for April were 24⅛c.@24⅛c.; and for May, 24⅛c.@25c. ℘ gallon. At Philadelphia, sales were reported of 1,500 bbls. Standard White for prompt delivery at 23⅛c.; 1,000 bbls. do. March, at 23⅛c.; and (rumored) 1,500 bbls. do., April to June, on private terms. The receipts at Philadelphia were 2,970 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 2,815 bbls. for Cork and orders, and 2,750 bbls. for Gibraltar and orders. Refined Oil, in cases, has been quiet at 29c.@30c. ℘ gallon. Naphtha has been dull and somewhat nominal at 9⅛c.@10c., in shipping order. Yesterday's report, which was crowded out of our last paper, was as follows: "Crude in bulk has been offered rather more freely, and has been available at 14c. ℘ gallon, but has been without activity; 1,000 bbls. were reported sold at a shade off this price. Shipping Crude has been dull and somewhat nominal at 18⅛c.@18⅛c. here, and 17⅛c.@17⅛c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 960 bbls. The Creek advices have been of a very quiet and nominally unchanged market. Refined has been in very limited request in the local market on the basis of about 24c. for Standard White, early delivery, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls. for April, at about 24⅛c. At Philadelphia, sales have been reported since our last of 5,500 bbls. Standard White at 23⅞c. for March, 24⅛c.@24⅛c. for April, and 24⅛c. for May delivery. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,220 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 2,601 bbls. for Elsinore, and 1,526 bbls. and 2,385 cases for Majorca. Refined Oil in cases has been in limited request since our last at from 29c.@30c. ℘ gallon, with sales of 1,500 cases [illegible]. Naphtha continues quiet at 9⅛c.@10c., in shipping order; 15⅛c.@15⅛c. in cases, and 4⅛c.@5c. in bulk, ℘ gallon." The Pittsburg *Commercial* gives the following statistics of the receipts of Crude Oil for the past week, with a comparison with previous years; also, the exports of Refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & R. R. Bbls.	Exports per Penn. R. R. Bbls.	Exports per A. V. R. R. Bbls.
Monday, March 13..	[illegible]	....	511
Tuesday, March 14..	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Wednesday, March 15..	[illegible]	....	
Thursday, March 16...	1,904	1,463	1,271
Friday, March 17.....	419	....	
Saturday, March 18...	1,261	....	1,73
Total for week......	5,174	1,463	1,59
Since Jan. 1........	127,907	[illegible]	5,93
To March 18, 1871...	133,081	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time 1870.....	173,420	[illegible]	71,85
Same time 1869.....	122,186	20,361	81,19
Same time 1868.....	152,084	15,678	51,99
		7,036	

The following are the Crude receipts for the past two weeks by river and rail:

	Last Week. Bbls.	This Week Bbls.
Crude received...........	12,038	5,17

The following are the Crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

	Bbls.
From Jan. 1 to March 18, 1871..........	133,08
Same time 1870...................	173,42
Same time 1869...................	122,18
Same time 1868...................	152,08
Same time 1867...................	110,21
Same time 1866...................	74,31
Same time 1865...................	11,85

The following are the exports of Refined Oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week. bbls.	This week bbls.
Pennsylvania Railroad..........	1,404	1,44
Allegheny Valley Railroad......	5,236	5,93
Total..................	6,640	7,37

Exports of Refined Oil east for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	1869. bbls.	1870. bbls.	1871. bbls
Pennsylvania Railroad..........	15,678	20,361	18,08
Allegheny Valley Railroad......	50,649	60,838	71,85
Total..................	66,327	81,199	89,94

The following are the Crude and Refined sales for the past two weeks:

	Last week. bbls.	This week bbls.
Crude.................		
Refined................	5,200	10,00
Total..................	5,200	10,50

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and lower for prompt delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls. at $21 25@$21 50 for New Mess; $21 for Old Mess; $18@$18 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $20 25@$20 50 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. For forward delivery there was a moderate inquiry noted for New Western Mess, on the basis of $21 50, seller April and May; sales, 2,000 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in request within the range of 10⅛c.@11c. for City. Cut meats have been in better supply and moderate demand at easier rates; sales have been reported of 250 pks. at 11c.@13c. for Hams, and 8c.@8⅛c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon continues in moderate demand at about previous prices; sales, 425 boxes at 10⅛c.@10⅛c. for Long Clear; 10⅛c.@10⅛c. for Short Rib here, and 9⅛c. at Chicago; 10⅛c. for Cumberland, and 9⅛c. at Chicago, and 10⅛c.@10⅛c. for Bellies. Lard has been in limited request and depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12c.@13c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12⅛c.@12⅛c. for new Western Steam, and 12⅛c. for City, ℘ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 500 tcs. Western Steam, including seller March on private terms, and seller May at 13c. Also, for prompt delivery at Chicago, 250 tcs. prime Steam at 12⅛c., ℘ lb. Beef has been in demand and quoted firm, with sales reported of 150 bbls., in lots, at $10@$16 for Plain Mess; $14@$18 for Extra, ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef has been salable and steady at $22@$28 50 Prime Mess, and $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ℘ tierce; sales since our last 120 tcs. Beef Hams continue very quiet at $28@$31 for large and job lots, ℘ bbl.; sales, 90 bbls. Butter has been inactive, but quoted steady, including State, inferior to prime, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 703 pks. Cheese has been slow of sale at from 5c.@15⅛c. as extremes, for very inferior to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 587 boxes.

RICE—Has been steady, but inactive; Carolina, $8@$8 50; Rangoon, $7@$7 25, currency, free, ℘ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover has been dull and heavy at 11⅛c.@11⅛c., as the extremes, for fair to very choice, ℘ lb. Nothing new in Timothy or Calcutta Linseed.

SOAP—Continues in fair request, including Castile at 10⅛c.@11c.; Colgate's Pale, 7⅛c.; Family, 8⅛c., and No. 1 at 6⅛c. ℘ lb.

SKINS—Have been quite dull since our last, including *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.@42c.; San Juan 37c.@38c.; Angosturas, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@41c.; Chagres, 45c.@47⅛c.; Porto Cabello, 36c.@38c.; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ℘ lb. *Goat*—Tampico, 52⅛c.; Matamoras, 52⅛c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@53c., gold, ℘ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@52c.; Payta, 48c.@50c.; Curacoa, 54c.@56c.; Cape, 37c.@38c.; Madras, each, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 42⅛c.@45c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been in reduced stock and held with more confidence, on a fair inquiry for desirable grades, particularly for refining purposes. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 714 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at 8c.@11⅛c., chiefly at 9c.@9⅛c.; and 728 boxes Havana at 9⅛c.@10⅛c., ℘ lb. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for new and old; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9⅛c. ℘ lb. Refined have been in active demand at from 10⅛c.@13c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported since our last of 102,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅛c.@9c.; also, 32,000 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@13⅛c., ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand and quoted steady; sales 260 hhds. Kentucky at 6c.@8⅛c.; 375 cases old Connecticut at 45c.@65c.; 233 cases new Pennsylvania at 25c.@26c.; 157 cases new Ohio on private terms; 200 bales Havana at 85c.@95c., and 42 bales I. and II. cut Yara on private terms. We quote Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs................	6½c.@ 7½c.	7½c.@ 8½c.
Common to Medium Leaf	7½c.@ 8½c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Good to Medium Leaf...	8½c.@ 9½c.	9½c.@10c.
Fine to Medium Leaf...	9½c.@10½c.	10½c.@11c.
Selections...........	11c.@12c.	11½c.@12½c.

We quote old crop Seed Leaf as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 15c.@18c.; Binders and Seconds, 25c.@32c.; Wrappery Lots, 35c.@40c.; fine Wrappers, 45c.@65c.; New-York State Fillers, 12c.@15c.; average lots, 25c.@30c.; Wrappers, 20c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 12c.@15c.; average lots, 20c.@22½c.; Wrappers, 22c.@40c. *New Crop Havana Tobacco*—Common, 77½c.@82½c., currency; Good, 85c.@95c., currency; Fine, 97½c.@$1 02½, currency. *Yara*—I. Cut, 95c.@$1 05, currency; II. Cut, $1 12@$1 15, currency; average lot, 92½c.@95c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work, Common and Medium, 16c.@19c., in bond; Good and Fine, 20c.@24c., in bond; Bright Work, Common and Medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been dull and lower, with sales reported of 225 bbls. at 91c.@91½c. for iron-bound pkg. ℘ gallon. Receipts, 985 bbls.

WOOL—The demand has been limited for most kinds within our former range. Holders have not been urgent in their offerings of desirable grades, though generally willing to meet the wants of buyers at the prevailing figures.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents, ℘ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece..................	46@50
¾ and ½ blood fleece...................	47@52
Common and ¼ fleece...................	
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece...................	
Extra and XX fleece...................	60@65
¾ and ½ blood fleece...................	50@55
Common and ¼.........................	50@57
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece..................	45@50
¾ and ½ blood fleece...................	48@52
Common and ¼ fleece...................	48@52
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.	
Washed fleeces.......................	46@53
Unwashed fleeces.....................	33@42
Unwashed fleeces, burry...............	25@30
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine.........	28@35
Common fleece........................	22@25
Common fleece, burry..................	18@25
Santa Fé.	
Washed white fleece...................	30@35
Unwashed white fleece.................	23@28
Black...............................	20@22
California.	
Spring Clip, A P.....................	
Spring Clip, A 1.....................	32@37
Spring Clip, A 2.....................	30@35
Spring Clip, B.......................	28@33
Spring Clip, S.......................	27@31
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P..............	20@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1..............	23@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2..............	23@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, B................	22@26
Fall Clip and Lambs, S................	22@25
Burry lots 3c.@8c. ℘ lb. less.	18@23
Pulled, extra........................	30@42
Pulled, superfine.....................	30@38
Pulled, low..........................	20@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra...............................	40@47
Superfine...........................	40@48
No. 1...............................	38@40
No. 2...............................	14@18
Lambs...............................	36@40
Western limed pulled..................	37@42
Southern limed pulled.................	37@40
Tub-washed..........................	53@58
And Foreign Wool.	
Cape of Good Hope....................	30@33
Mestiza pulled, X and XX..............	55@65
Mestiza pulled, low grades.............	45@50

FREIGHTS—The feature of the market today was the activity in the line of Grain engagements, mainly for British ports, at firm rates for Liverpool and stronger figures for Glasgow and London. The Cotton movement was lighter, but on a steady basis. There was rather more call for Flour room at about previous quotations. Petroleum vessels were in slack request. The offerings of miscellaneous freight were restricted. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 115,000 bushels Wheat, Corn and Barley, chiefly Wheat, at 5⅛d. by steam, with 5⅛d., by sail, ℘ bushel; 1,300 bales Cotton, by sail and steam, mostly at ⅛d.@5-16d. ℘ lb.; 130 tcs. Lard and 150 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 27s. 6d.@30s. ℘ ton; 60 hhds. Tallow on private terms; also, (rumored,) a bark, from Galveston, with a full cargo of Cotton at ⅛d. ℘ lb.; and a British ship, with general cargo, on private terms. For London, 31,000 bushels Wheat at 5⅛d. ℘ bushel, and a small lot of Resin, by steam, at 2s. 6d. ℘ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ℘ bbl; and 45,000 bushels Grain, mainly Corn, at 7d. ℘ bushel. For Havre, by steam, 150 bales Cotton at 1c. ℘ lb., for uncompressed; and 50 hhds. Tallow at 35s. ℘ ton. For Hamburg, by steamer, 800 bags Coffee at 27s. 6d.; 30 pks. Merchandise at 30s. ℘ ton, and 19 bales Rubber at 1c. ℘ bale. For a Continental port direct, a bark, with Crude Petroleum, rumored without reliable particulars. For Bordeaux, or Bremen, a bark, now at Havana, with equal to 500 hhds. Tobacco, from New-Orleans, at 65s, with £1,100. For a Spanish port, a bark, with 400 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms. For a French or Spanish port, a bark, with Grain, rumored without particulars. For Gibraltar and Malta, an Italian bark, of 289 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Gibraltar direct, 500 cases Petroleum, and 40 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms. For Aspinwall, an American brig, (to arrive,) with equal to 450 tons Coal, from Baltimore, at $5 50 ℘ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 22, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Anderson, Miss De Bar and Miss Pateman.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MONEY. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Miss Emily Mestayer and Mrs. Barry.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HORIZON. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Wheatleigh, Mortimer, Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ada Harland and Miss Prior.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. Leading character by Mme. Lechtmay.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
A SILENT PROTECTOR, Sketches, &c. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Lingard.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Christina Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary and Messrs. Brignoli, Verger and Vieuxtemps.

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Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
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Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
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City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

There are evidences of a reaction against the spirit of insurrection in Paris. On Monday the National Guards occupied several of the forts, seized the funds in the Hotel de Ville and the Mayoralties, and guarded all the approaches to the city to prevent invasion. Louis Blanc and others issued a proclamation in favor of the election by the National Guard of its own chiefs, and the choice of a Municipal Council of Paris by the citizens. The Central Republican Committee published an official journal resenting the charge that the Nationals are guilty of crime, and fixing today (Wednesday) for the elections. The offices of the *Figaro* and *Gaulois* were closed by the Nationals. Yesterday it was said they would shoot M. Thiers and Gens. Vinoy and D'Aurelles, if they fell into their hands. Gen. Chanzy had been seriously injured by the mob. The respectable portion of the citizens were beginning to be disgusted at the proceedings, and the Central Committee were becoming alarmed. The journals declare that the elections, if held, will be void. The insurgent journals express a willingness to treat with the Government. The Government addressed a reassuring circular to the Prefects of the departments. A large force has rallied at Versailles, and the authorities are confident of their ability to restore order. The revolution finds no sympathy apparently outside of Paris, and the Council of Rouen has voted an address deploring the violent proceedings. The Assembly has authorized a committee on the condition of France to consider the expediency of putting the Departments of the Seine and the Seine-et-Oise in a state of siege. President Grevy denounced the insurrection. A plan for the election of a Municipal Council was introduced.

The marriage of the Princess Louise of England with the Marquis of Lorne took place yesterday....The Italian Chamber of Deputies has carried an order of the day that the Papal guarantees are not subject to international regulation....The German Parliament was opened by Emperor William, in person, yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a protest against female suffrage was received from 204 working women of Philadelphia. Several new bills were introduced, including one to incorporate the American Mail and Transportation Company, and pay interest on its bonds for thirty years to the amount of $20,000,000, to aid in the construction of twenty or more iron steamers, to be used in the postal and naval service, &c. The discussion of Southern outrages was then continued, the question of appointing a Joint Committee of Investigation being the pending question during a part of the debate, and the resolution limiting the legislation of the session to this subject during the remainder. Mr. Thurman made a speech of considerable length, in which he claimed that the outrages were greatly exaggerated, and such as existed were the result of Republican administration of affairs. Mr. Ames, of Mississippi, made a long speech, in the course of which he declared that 800 Republicans had been murdered in Louisiana within sixty days, and no conviction had taken place. Mr. Nye mentioned a carefully-prepared statement which showed that 50,000 murders had been committed in the South since the war. Mr. Sawyer, of South Carolina, proposed as an amendment the removal of all political disabilities, and urged its adoption as a remedy for the prevailing disorders. None of the pending questions were disposed of, but it was agreed to take a vote on Mr. Anthony's resolution limiting legislation, at 2 o'clock today.

In the House some time was spent in an ineffectual attempt to have the journal corrected. A resolution was then introduced, authorizing the payment of money received from Venezuela in settlement of claims against that Republic, but no action was taken upon it. The House adjourned by a yea and nay vote of 107 to 72, at 1½ o'clock.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a large number of bills was passed. The Assembly amendments to the Pneumatic Tube Company bill were concurred in. In the Assembly, bills were passed vesting in the United States jurisdiction over lands at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek; authorizing the Long Island Club to take and hold real estate to the amount of $150,000; and authorizing the lease of certain lots in New-York to the Institute of St. Paul the Apostle. The bill confirming the title to real estate questioned by reason of alienage was lost, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table. The bill to license drug clerks was returned by the Governor at the request of the House, and was recommitted. The evening session was devoted to the third reading of bills.

GENERAL.

In a recent engagement in the Cinco Villas, Cuba, the insurgent leader, Antonio Villegas, surrendered, and Capote was killed. The Captain-General of Porto Rico has resigned, in consequence of the condition of affairs there.

The burglars who robbed the store of Messrs. D. & H. Avery, in Genoa, N. Y., on Friday night last, were arrested within twenty hours after, endeavoring to reach Syracuse. The property was recovered. They gave their names as Wm. Gregg, Michael Fogarty and Philip Radliff, all of Syracuse. Gregg and Fogarty are professional burglars, who completed a term of four and a half years in the State Prison in August last, but Radliff has not hitherto been engaged in any crime.

The closing argument for the prosecution in the impeachment trial of Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, was finished yesterday by Ex-Gov. Bragg. The vote will be taken today.

The shoe-makers in Coburn's manufactory, Hopkinton, Mass., recently demanded higher wages and stopped work. Subsequently they expressed willingness to resume work, but the employer would not engage them. On Saturday they attempted to force an entrance to the workshop, but were resisted and three of them wounded. A force of State Police was sent from Boston to restore order. The person who fired the shot was arrested.

The Missouri Legislature adjourned on Monday until next December.

Gov. Randolph, of New-Jersey, has sent a long communication to the Senate on the veto power, in which he says he shall not veto any political bill of the session the Senate could repass; he advises speedy adjournment, giving assurance that he shall not veto bills passed, except such private measures as are rushed through hastily on the closing day.

The son of Judge Boyce, and E. Harris, charged with a conspiracy to kill Deputy United States Collector Jenkins, at New-Madrid, Mo., some time ago, on examination before the United States Commissioner, were acquitted.

The steamer *R. N. Rice*, from Detroit, arrived at Cleveland yesterday morning, being the first arrival of the season. This is the earliest opening of navigation on this route since 1855.

The Morris Canal Company has leased its works and franchises to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for a term of 999 years, at a rate of ten per cent. to the preferred and four to the common stockholders. A committee has been appointed to complete the negotiations and prepare a lease to be submitted to the stockholders at their next meeting, April 2.

The United States steamer *Tennessee*, with the members of the San Domingo Commission on board, arrived at Key West yesterday morning. Mr. Wade has finished his report, and Dr. Howe agrees with him in it. Mr. White wishes to add to it, but may agree with it, with some amendments. It is in the main favorable to annexation, the unfavorable points having reference to the debt, the boundary and grants.

Who Is to Have France?

In the French Assembly, yesterday, the President, M. Grevy, took occasion to "denounce" the insurrection in Paris. At the same time, the Government at Versailles has addressed what is called a "reassuring circular" to the Prefects of Departments, informing them that the state of affairs at Paris is "no worse." This seems rather like the answer of a cautious doctor to the inquiries of anxious relatives, when his patient is about as bad as he is expected to be in this world. It is much more to the purpose to announce that the army gathering round Versailles—and doubtless arriving rapidly from Germany—will be speedily set to work to quell the disturbances. Many of Bismarck's plans are incomprehensible at first, and therefore it is impossible to say whether or not the outbreak coincides with his wishes. But, as there is nothing conceivable for Germany to gain from a revolution, it is probable that he is quite willing to see the movement suppressed. In that case, the French troops who were taken prisoners will be pushed forward to Versailles with as little delay as possible, and the insurgents, supposing that the army remains faithful to the Government, will soon be outnumbered. But can these returned troops be depended on? Nothing is certain in French politics. The army may, after all, be disposed to regret the fate which has overtaken the Emperor. At this moment the destinies of France might easily be moulded by any really popular military leader. A young Corsican Lieutenant extinguished the remains of the old French revolution, and a man of superior genius to that of the First Napoleon would now find little difficulty in making himself master of the situation.

The disgraceful scenes which have occurred in Paris during the last few days will help to explain to many people how it happened that such a man as Napoleon III. was allowed to rule for eighteen years. In the minds of the propertied and middle classes, he was a barrier against socialistic revolution. As M. Prevost Paradol so well explained, the Emperor was allowed to reign because he was thought to be the least of two evils between which the French nation had to choose. On one side the people saw, or thought they saw, general anarchy, insecurity of property, disturbed trade, and all kinds of wild excesses. On the other side they saw a despotic ruler. It will be difficult even now to prevent the shop-keeping classes, the frugal workmen, and the small landowners, from drawing unfavorable comparisons between the young Republic and the dethroned Emperor. They will say: "For eighteen years we have at least been free from civil war and insurrections. Commerce has flourished; we have all grown richer, or had a fair chance of doing so. We have had foreign wars, some unnecessary, some unfortunate, and one—the Crimean war—rather glorious than otherwise to the national arms. But we were never called upon to fight with each other. Our shops were not pillaged; the stream of foreign travel which brings so much wealth into France was never turned aside. No sooner, however, is the Emperor upset than the cut-throats are let loose on the land, and chaos takes the place of a firm Government."

Such will be the reflections of some millions of persons in France, and although it would be easy to show that the very disorders which we are witnessing now are partly the results of Napoleon's system of government—the consequences of his demoralizing the labor market, in the way we have pointed out in another article today—still the state of feeling we describe will be a potent factor in the political complications now at work. If M. Thiers and his colleagues cannot restore order within forty-eight hours from this time, the chances of the restoration of the Empire will be immensely increased. The Emperor, at the head of his soldiers, could put down an insurrection in Paris, and there has been just enough of anarchy to make the people once more inclined to place themselves under his protection. Such an event would be an unhappy one for France, but revolutions there seem destined to end in the "one man power." A government is scarcely overthrown before the mob steps in and sweeps everything before it. All depends now on the temper of the returning soldiers. If they are inclined to help the Republic, the danger will be averted. If they are disposed to wait until Napoleon is once more back on the shores of France, there is an end, we fear, of the Republic. Napoleon is not the man to shrink from making an experiment which offered even a faint possibility of his return to power. The series of startling and unexpected events which characterized the late war may not be quite at an end even now.

Making War Upon Workmen.

The loud expressions in France of a determination to refuse Germans admission to society and clubs, and to prevent the return to their lawful trades and callings of the seventy or eighty thousand who were expelled when the war broke out, is one of those bad signs of the moral condition of French society which make many people contemplate the future of France with anything but hopefulness. To understand what a very bad sign it is, one has to go back to the outbreak of the war, and recall the circumstances attending it. There has been a good deal of dispute about the question whether the French people approved of the war or not. There may be some doubt on this point; but there is no doubt that they did not disapprove of it. Nobody raised his voice against it on any other ground than its inopportuneness, and all looked on pleasantly, while 300,000 Frenchmen were starting for the invasion of Germany. When things took an unexpected turn, however, and the Germans began to invade France, the whole people flew into a frantic rage, as if the Germans were cheating them, or taking an unfair advantage of them; as if, in short, the war was a game, in which nobody had a right to prescribe the rules but France herself. This was, perhaps, not altogether unnatural; but then what followed indicated a distinctly barbarous condition of public sentiment.

Paris and the other great towns contain large numbers of German mechanics—cabinet-makers, bakers, boot-makers, painters, decorators, and so on. For the last thirty years the influx of these people into France has been very steady, and it has ended in planting on French soil a very large German population. Now the causes of this are notorious, and are not disputed by the French themselves. They are simply and solely the disorganization and discontent which the Socialist theories have of late years introduced among French workmen. In other words, the value of French labor has been for many years declining. It is not so steady or certain a productive as it used to be. Artisans are more exacting, less industrious, and less controllable, and more bitterly hostile to the employing class. The Germans, on the other hand, are faithful, punctual, obedient, and painstaking, and though not naturally so ingenious or intelligent as the French, have become in many trades more skillful, through dint of patience and painstaking. In short, the advantage which the Alsacians have long had notoriously in most callings over the people of the rest of France, the pure Germans have had in a still greater degree.

It is hardly necessary to say that under these circumstances the Germans have been playing of late years very much the same part which the Huguenots played in maintaining the supremacy of certain branches of French industry in the markets of the world. Their expulsion is, therefore, an act of folly and brutality, not unlike the revocation of the edict of Nantes. But its effect on French industry is not the worst of it. What makes it look most alarming is, that it indicates the continued predominance of passion, and even of small, childish passion, in French politics. A people which, when war breaks out, gives a large part of its attention to "spies," as the South did at the outbreak of the rebellion, and as the French did at the outbreak of this war, and whose patriotic devotion finds expression in mobbing individuals and "running them off," is hardly in the frame of mind which makes the calm and orderly conduct of a free government possible. It is the tendency of their politics to subside into mere personalities—a tendency which has been the ruin of the Spanish-American republics, and for that matter, of Spain herself; and there can hardly be a more marked manifestation of the growth of this tendency than the concentration upon individuals of the hatred inspired by the conduct of their Government. There is no more decided indication of a barbaric temper. It is the very same weakness which used to make the lives of Giaours unsafe in Constantinople, and caused the Sultan to imprison the foreign ambassadors when he got into a quarrel with the Governments they represented, and which made the elder Bonaparte arrest all the Englishmen traveling in France on the outbreak of hostilities in 1803.

France will need all the help she can get from every quarter for many years to come to restore her industry, and repair the waste and ruin wrought by the war, and there is, perhaps, no city or district of France of which this may be more truly said than of Paris. In no other place has such deep demoralization been produced by the Imperial policy among the working classes. The idle, disorderly communist element in the population was large enough, in all conscience, in 1848-9, but the course pursued by the Imperial Government in rebuilding Paris enormously increased it. Baron Haussmann's operations drew together large bodies of men from all parts of France, and employed them at high wages. These have all been thrown out of employment by the downfall of the Empire. They have during the war found an easy life at fair pay, without much danger, in the ranks of the National Guard. This resource is now over, but the "national workshops" which Louis Napoleon kept up, under the guise of improving Paris, are no longer open, and the men are nearly all satisfied that they are entitled to subsistence either out of the Treasury or out of the pockets of the rich. It may be imagined, therefore, how little chance there is at present of an active revival of industry. With such materials as the capitalist or manufacturer will find in the labor market, among the native population, it would be useless to expect a rapid restoration of confidence and enterprise. To exclude a large body of steady, sober, German workmen, whose homes are in France, and who have adapted themselves to the ways of the country and taken root in its soil, is simply to protract the period of French impoverishment and humiliation.

A Sad Loss to the City.

There are few things more affecting than the spectacle of a great man driven into involuntary retirement by an unappreciative and ungrateful country. Expatriation is in itself so great an affliction that it almost condones crime and gives to virtue the crown of martyrdom. Now, if we cannot look with entire approval upon the past record of Mr. William Varley, commonly known as Reddy the Blacksmith, his late touching departure from the scene of his exploits and the birthplace of his fame is calculated to lead us to reflect on his good points.

It is only too true that this indomitable and heroic spirit has been forced into involuntary exile by the envy which always dogs the heels of great achievements. In spite of his eminent services to the community in removing Mr. Haggerty to a brighter world, and more lately in attempting to send that hero's chosen comrade—Mr. Tracy—to keep him company—a design which was frustrated by injudicious interference—an illiberal public sentiment has driven Mr. Varley from the sphere of his labors and his usefulness. He leaves us, however, in a blaze of glory, consistent and warlike to the last. His final exploit was to assist his admirable wife—fit helpmeet for such a spouse—to beat their landlady. The ungracious murmurs at this little frolic seem to have sunk deeply into his noble spirit, and, more in sorrow than in anger, he has shaken from his feet the dust of the capricious City, and with his wife and his household gods, his terriers and bull-dogs, he has departed to the rural quiet and repose of Paterson. There, let us trust, his maligned and misunderstood soul will be soothed and comforted by the appreciation denied it here. Already he seems to have recovered in that peaceful retreat some portion of his old vivacity, for we hear of at least one terrific affray in which he has been engaged with a Paterson rough, a woman, and a dog, and which ended, if we mistake not, in a drawn battle. But from the fact that the unhappy exile killed nobody in the encounter, we infer that he has not yet recovered his usual spirits, and that some days, at least, must elapse before expectant Paterson can fairly judge the mettle of our lost knight-errant.

But in the meantime what is New-York to do without its champion ruffian-exterminator? How shall we bear up against the tide of scoundrelism that will inevitably overwhelm us, now that the puissant Blacksmith is no longer by to aid? The crisis is most alarming. A deputation of the Common Council should be sent at once to beseech him to return. Let inducements be held out to him, if he refuses. Let us decree to him the statue which was intended for our excellent Boss; let us erect for him a palatial dog-pit in the Central Park on the site of the Museum of Arts and Sciences; let us convert the useless and demoralizing Academy of Design into a magnificent "gin-mill" for his sole benefit; let us promise him a street opening, and give him permission to beat a limited number of landladies in return for every ruffian he slaughters. So, perhaps, we may check the incipient exultation of the roughs, and restore to our own City its ornament and its defense. By all means we must have Mr. Varley back again. The example of his flight is fatal. Permit it, and it will be imitated. Others of our most eminent citizens will migrate to foreign places, and presently we shall be reduced to the sad necessity of importing the materials of sound Democratic government. This is a danger too frightful to contemplate. Besides, it would be expensive, and we beg Mr. Tweed to look to it, and to use his powerful influence to invite back this valuable element of civic prosperity.

The Central Park.

The people of this City will not fail, we trust, to place where it really belongs the responsibility for the unfortunate changes which have been made in the administration of affairs in the Central Park. The new charter professedly gave Mayor Hall the power to appoint the Commissioners, and it was solemnly promised that the Central Park should remain under the same management as before. But the arrangement was virtually dictated by Sweeny, and although compelled to retain the Chief Executive of the old Board of Park Commissioners, he immediately took measures to neutralize his power by the appointment of persons known to be hostile to the executive officer of the old Board. These persons he found in Messrs. Fields, Hilton and Dillon. Thus, in the new Department of Parks, Mr. Andrew H. Green has been without power to stop the wasteful expenditure of the money of the City, or to check the ridiculous exhibitions, in the shape of architectural "ornaments," which have been put up. Messrs. Olmsted and Vaux, the accomplished landscape artists of the former Board, who framed the plan, and who alone were competent to execute it, have been removed. Nor has this great mistake been in any respect compensated for. There is not now, at the head of affairs at the Park, any one at all competent to take the direction and management of such a work.

Two members of the new Board, Messrs. Sweeny & Fields, are chiefly occupied in executing other plans in the purlieus of Albany, and the other two content themselves with doing what Sweeny permits. Mr. Andrew H. Green has no responsibility for anything that may be going on. The time was when the careful administration of the Park reflected credit on all connected with it. It was in itself a certificate to character and competency to say of a man that he was in the employ of the Park Commissioners. This is no longer the case. The class of men employed may be seen any day lounging about the entrances to the Broadway head-quarters of the Tweed and Sweeney Departments, and whoever has the disposition to explore the inner recesses of those offices will find a swarm of political hangers-on of the class now depended on to beautify our splendid Park.

Meanwhile, of course, Park administration has become thoroughly demoralized. Those who have been thus exerting themselves to displace the old Board of Park Commissioners, and to get into their places, are now enjoying in this community the distinction of overthrowing the best and only well-executed work in this City, and of foisting themselves by political jugglery into places where every day they exhibit their incompetency. Moreover, they are incurring the additional odium of precipitating a really beautiful work into the dirty arena of their political jobbery. The army of political parasites and "bummers" is already encamping within the precincts of the Central Park.

What Comes of "Paying off Scores."

The Republican Party of this State, instead of harmonizing local disputes, is wasting in wars of faction that strength which should be carefully reserved for its enemies. Discontents are not confined to this City, but are reducing the majorities in some of the strongest Republican districts of the State. It was through this wrangling among Republicans that the Congressional delegation of the State was diminished, and a Democratic majority secured in the Assembly.

It is a fact worthy of the earnest consideration of Republicans that in the local elections held this Spring, those districts in which the dispute of factions was the most bitter last Fall, show this Spring a largely-increased Democratic vote, and in some cases a majority. The party, in paying off old scores, has lost sight of principle. It is urged that an election of local officers is neither a test of strength nor of faith to party principle. This reasoning is fallacious, and indulgence in personal whims, likes, and dislikes in the Spring makes bolting easier in the Fall. Taking the first step renders the following ones easy. In some portions of the State which have heretofore given large Republican majorities, candidates for municipal offices of the most unexceptionable character were defeated for the purpose of settling old scores. Punishment has been inflicted this Spring for some offense, real or imaginary, committed last Fall, and for equally good reasons, the defeat of this Spring will be avenged next Fall.

This craving to revenge slights has not as yet extended to the mass of the party. It is confined to self-constituted leaders, who boast the defeat of a local candidate as proof of their influence, and claim as their reward the distribution of the Government patronage in their locality. The remedy for this evil is in the hands of the mass of the Republican Party, and the time for applying it has arrived. All factious differences should now be set aside—a little yielding on the one side and the other would effect this. There are many localities in the State where fidelity to faction rather than principle is becoming the test of Republicanism. It is unnecessary to mention special instances, for they must be familiar to most of our readers. Party strength and principle have alike been sacrificed to private pique. The persons aiding the defeat of Republican nominees now claim the local patronage of the Administration as a reward. The Administration should, in dispensing this patronage, ignore unruly factions. This course would encourage the mass of the party to assume control, and fidelity to party principle, instead of faction, would be the test of Republicanism.

Sectarian Plunder.

In the *Herald*, of the 16th inst., "A Catholic" complains that the Church is accused of obtaining its enormous wealth from the public treasury and public property, and alleges that such is not the fact, and in support of his assertion cites a part of the truth in the case of the block (now two blocks) of ground on which the new Cathedral is building. The fact he does not mention is this: That block of land, now worth two millions of dollars, was many years ago obtained from the City on a perpetual lease for a nominal sum and a small annual rent,—the pretense for this concession being that a school was to be established; and one was actually kept there for a time. When the Catholics were ready to build a church upon it, the rent was commuted for $83 32, and a fee-simple title to the block taken from the City.

In this way a "religious corporation" has secured, first indirectly and then directly, two millions of dollars' worth of real estate from the City. The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum has, for two dollars a year rent, got the block (now two blocks) adjoining—a property worth two millions more. The taxes lost to the City on these blocks, by vesting them in "religious corporations," would support four times the number of orphans now cared for by this Orphan Asylum. Some day an obliging Ring, to purchase the influence of this religious corporation, will doubtless convert the two leases of a dollar a year each rent, into a fee, and this immense estate may be sold to build more churches of that faith. The more these churches and religious corporations get from the public funds, the more they want. It is simply impossible to satisfy their thirst for land and money. The only safety for the State would be in enacting a stringent organic law, to enforce upon these corporations a perpetual and inexorable pledge of total abstinence from the public funds and property. Under the effect of such a pledge, they will be much less likely than now to become corrupt. Their usefulness would be greatly increased.

During the year 1870, several hundred thousand dollars, raised by taxation, and large amounts of real estate, were given by this City to sectarian institutions. The Baptists have accepted public land for their sectarian charity; the Methodists have refused it. Below is a statement, prepared from the official records, of part of the public money of this City, given previous to 1870, to a few of these sectarian institutions. A perusal of the list will satisfy any tax-payer that the sooner this tap to the public treasury is cut off the better:

St. Patrick's Cathedral	$32,928 84
Home of the Good Shepherd	95,000 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	57,080 71
The Institution of Mercy	35,000 00
Society for the Protection of Roman Catholic Children	30,000 00
Immaculate Conception School	10,000 00
Hospital of Sisters of St. Francis	10,000 00
House of Mercy	55,000 00
House of Mercy, Bloomingdale	20,000 00
Parish School of St. Lawrence Church	10,000 00
Sisters of Mercy, St. Dominic	10,106 20
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	58,000 66
Sisters of Mercy	28,893 00
School of St. Nicholas, Order of St. Dominic	11,800 00
St. Nicholas' School	10,000 00
St. Bridget's School	33,540 00
St. Joseph's Church, Asylum, Orphan Asylum, Parish School, Parochial School, Male and Female	70,712 64
St. Teresa's School	15,730 00
St. Lawrence Church	15,151 31
St. Mary's School	25,000 00
St. Gabriel's School	16,830 00
St. Andrew's Church	7,008 98
Church of the Immaculate Conception	5,000 00
School of the Immaculate Conception	10,000 00
Free School of St. Vincent de Paul	25,000 00
St. Vincent Hospital and Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	33,000 00
Total	$730,782 34

MINOR TOPICS.

Once more an attempt was made on Monday to get the Erie swindle under the attention of the Legislature, and once more the indefatigable Tom Fields put his shield over his boon companions and congenial associates, Fisk and Gould. "Birds of a feather." Mr. Fields may safely be trusted to help his confederates in any way they desire. But is not this a pretty man to put in charge of the Central Park? This very Tom Fields, in conjunction with Sweeny, has unlimited control over all the parks in the City, and if you want to see what he will do with them, pray go and look at the horrible condition of Washington Park at this moment. Fields and his friend have simply obliterated all features of a park, and left the place a howling desert. Like one like all—only give the "band of brothers" time, and they will show you what plundering a city means. A man capable of devoting his whole time to the endeavor to cover up the Erie frauds would stick at nothing.

This instructive spectacle is now being witnessed at Albany—while Tweed and his cronies have the utmost difficulty in inducing *Democratic* Senators to vote for his transparent swindle, the new Tax-Levy scheme. Mr. Peter Cooper and Nathaniel Sands are writing letters to *Republican* Senators urging them to take the job upon their own shoulders, and pass the bill. For doing this sort of work, Nathaniel Sands gets ten thousand dollars a year from the Ring—therefore *his* motives are not hard to penetrate. But anybody who has taken the pains to follow the discussion of the Tax-Levy bill which has gone on in our columns, will find it less easy to comprehend Mr. Cooper's motives. The day will come when his eyes will be opened to the great fraud which he has now been inveigled into supporting. Even the Democratic papers cannot stand the new Tax-Levy scheme. They leave the *Evening Post* to defend it. Let people remember by and by who opposed this wicked measure and who supported it—we, for our own parts, desire to be judged by no fairer test than that.

The marriage of the Princess Louise is something more than an occurrence for the genealogists and the almanac-makers to include in their diaries. It marks a new departure in the social and political life of a great nation. The Royal Marriage Act that kept Mrs. Fitzherbert from being Queen of England, has also sacrificed some of the daughters of the Throne to matches without love, and husbands without character. The act is not repealed, but the reigning sovereign has herself departed from the exclusiveness which it permits her to enforce. The fourth daughter of Queen Victoria has been united with a Scottish noble, sprung from a family which held princely rank a thousand years ago, and the representatives of which have done noble service in the cause of freedom for at least three hundred years. The Marquis of Lorne is no unworthy descendent of the Campbells of history and of song. He is a man of cultured taste, liberal opinions, keen intellect, and of an irreproachable life. The concession to a democratic sentiment in society, as well as in politics, could not have been more happily made.

Apropos of the Paris insurrection, the *World* is trotting out its favorite bugbear of "centralization" again. So far as can be gathered from a rather incoherent jumble of analogies, we are, it appears, in equal danger with France of finding our political system in the perilous position of a pyramid resting on its apex. "Why," asks the *World*, "should thirty-six millions of people in the French provinces be controlled by two millions in the capital?" It will be time enough to answer that question when there is any evidence that they are so controlled. In point of fact, the two millions of the capital are controlled by half a dozen irresponsible demagogues who, with an ignorant mob at their backs, have managed for a short space to intimidate the well-disposed majority of the citizens. If this is the sort of centralization the *World* is afraid of, then its jeremiad has a totally different application. Will the official organ of Tammany inform us where a more undiluted sample of centralization can be found than in the local government of New-York? It is precisely the want of a strong national government which makes Paris the bear-garden it is today, and it is the consistent disregard of the principles of republican freedom which renders the government of this City an unprincipled autocracy, in whose maintenance the *World* is so vitally interested.

Yesterday's discussions in the Senate on the Kuklux outrages proved the urgency for a committee of inquiry being appointed, were it for no other reason than to have a basis of fact to proceed upon, such as cannot be called in question on either side. As Mr. Dawes so well maintained, on Monday, in the other House, the question of Southern disorders is one with which party ought to have very little to do. It vitally affects the permanent reconstruction of the Union, and unless the war has to be fought over again, a state of feeling like that prevailing in many of the disturbed States is as dangerous as it is incompatible with every kind of progress. Pending the careful collection of well-substantiated facts, which may help to remove existing misconceptions of the real magnitude of Southern lawlessness, there ought to be some provisional method of dealing with States like Mississippi, that have claimed to be equal to deal with illegal organizations, and have conspicuously failed to do so.

The San Domingo Commissioners have reported, as our correspondent already intimated they would, and with a degree of decision that may take the assailants of the President's policy somewhat by surprise. When correspondents of Democratic journals become involuntary converts to annexation, it is hardly to be wondered at if gentlemen who set out with no preconceived opinions whatever should testify with perfect unanimity to the desire of the Dominicans to be admitted to the Union. Now that the poetic halo that was thrown around Cabral has been so rudely dissipated, and the "bloodthirsty" Baez has had his character vindicated, the future invectives of Senator Sumner will be viewed with no little distrust, in whatever direction they should be leveled. What will be the next move of the Republican "sore-heads," now that their stock of accusations against the President have been disproved?

A weekly organ of Tammany, known as the *Metropolitan Record*, asks us, "Is there any other well-governed city governed so cheaply as it (New-York) is?" With the exception of a few over-confiding people like Mr. Peter Cooper, we do not know of any one not living on the spoils of the local Treasury, that seriously pretends to consider New-York a well-governed city. We pay a very handsome sum for getting our streets cleaned, and the filth of most of our thoroughfares is without example in the civilized world. We have an unfinished Court-house that has cost nobody knows how many millions, and will cost an equally indefinite number more. Does there exist anybody in this City verdant enough or shameless enough to assert that the Court-house is anything but a colossal job? We are taxed for paving and repaving, yet scores of our streets are full of pitfalls and as difficult of passage as they are dangerous to man and beast. Our money is spent nobody knows how, and our rulers show their cynical contempt for public opinion by illegally withholding the records that would convict them. Such facts have become stale from repetition, but remain as undeniable as ever, and yet we have among us journals with effrontery enough to say that it is a great pity the whole country is not under the same sort of rule.

On the eve of his seventy-fourth birthday, the Emperor William opened the first Parliament of United Germany. Taken in its full significance, the position was one of the proudest that any crowned head ever occupied. The speech delivered was worthy of the occasion. "This fiery ordeal of war through which we have passed is a reliable guarantee of European peace." "Independent Germany respects the independence of others." Such sentiments, sincerely adhered to, will make the unification of Germany all the blessing which its most sanguine friends predicted it would be. Let Germany crown the edifice of constitutional freedom, as effectually as she has completed her task of union and self-defense, and there will be no greater future in Europe than hers.

It has been contended by the Democracy that the issues on which the war was fought are "dead." One of the issues was that of State rights. This issue, according to a weekly organ of Tammany, is not by any means dead; it is alive, and the Democracy intend to keep it so. The journal in question says: "Yes, the question of the rights of States will come up for Democratic legislation. It must inevitably come up. It has been coming up for five years, only to be stamped out by Radical selfishness and lack of true statesmanship." After such authority as this, we ought to hear no more from City Democrats about "the *dead* issue of State rights."

The New-York *Republican* is a new paper edited by Col. A. H. Duganne, formerly of the *Dispatch*. The first number contains many able and powerful articles, and it is evident that the journal is destined to prove a very valuable ally of the Republican Party. We commend the first number to the attention of our readers.

The Avery Art Sale.

The sale of Mr. Avery's collection was continued at the Somerville Gallery last evening, before a large gathering. A number of choice sketches in water colors were disposed of at very moderate prices. "Italian Girl," by Esbeus, brought $54; "The Sisters," by Johnson, was knocked down at $45; "Milking-Time," a pen and ink sketch by Darley, brought $90; "Near Gilhead, Me.," a very handsome view by Colman, sold for $80; "Flowers in a Vase," a beautiful picture, by Rivoire, was knocked down for $87. After the sale of pictures several minor objects of art, bronzes, porcelain, Chinese and Japanese embroidery, fancy Japanese baskets, vases and pieces of curiously wrought silks were disposed of at very low rates.

Personal.

Senator W. T. Horrobin, of Vermont, is at the Westminster Hotel. Ex-Senator J. T. Slater, of Connecticut; Hon. D. J. Mitchell, of Syracuse; Hon. C. S. Bushnell, of New-Haven, and W. P. Ellison, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Ole Bull, of Norway; Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, and Hon. S. T. Reynolds, of Elmira, are at the St. James Hotel. Ex-Mayor Geo. Innis, of Poughkeepsie, is at the Astor House. Commodore R. B. Lowry and Pay-master F. H. Arms, of the United States Navy, and Hon. H. C. Leonard, of Oregon, are at the Sturtevant House. Gen. Michler, of Washington; Hon. Chas. Fothergill, of England, and Hon. Fred. Billings, of Vermont, are at the Brevoort House. Gen. J. E. A. Neall, of the United States Army; Gen. Herman Haupt, of Washington; Hon. Daniel Needham, of Boston; Hon. J. H. Dewey, of St. Albans, and Dr. J. H. Armsby, of Albany, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Judge Carter, of Fort Bridger, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gov. Thomas Carney, of Kansas; Hon. Charles A. Washburn, of San Francisco; Hon. H. B. Norton, of Connecticut; Hon. Springer Harbaugh, of Pittsburg, and Dr. Halstead, of Saratoga Springs, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. L. G. Watson, of England, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

Arrival of the Tennessee at Key West—All Well—Mr. Wade's Report—Debt, Boundary and Grants.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 21.—The *Tennessee* arrived here this forenoon, in four days and a half from Jamaica. Commissioner WADE finished his report on Saturday last, and submitted it to his brother Commissioners on the following morning. It begins by detailing the work of the Commission, and goes on to describe the political condition of the country. Mr. WADE takes the ground that BAEZ is the *de facto* President of the Republic, and that he is in full and peaceful possession of the Government; that CABRAL is a mere bandit, living in a mountain district, where he is sustained by Hayti. The people of San Domingo, Mr. WADE says, are overwhelmingly in favor of annexation. They are described as a quiet, orderly, industrious race. The charges of corruption against United States officers in the negotiation of the treaty of 1869 are branded as villainous slanders, without a shadow of foundation. The report, which is favorable to annexation in every particular, closes with the remark that "to embrace this opportunity to plant our republican institutions and establish civil liberty and American civilization upon that beautiful and productive island, thus laying the ground-work of a great, free and prosperous State, would add another to the achievements of our Republic, worthy to rank with the great events of our history, and would be equally beneficial to the people of both countries." Dr. HOWE indorses Mr. WADE's report in every essential particular. At the various meetings which have been held during the last forty-eight hours, the subject has been thoroughly discussed. Mr. WHITE objects to the closing paragraph of the report, but Mr. WADE is firm in his determination that it shall not be stricken out, and Dr. HOWE fully agrees with him and will sign it. Mr. WHITE is writing some ideas of his own, principally historical, which he wishes to insert in the report, and which, if inserted, will not materially alter it. The probabilities are, that WHITE will finally agree to the latter clause, and that the report will be unanimous. The report, as it stands now, is about four columns in length.

THE SPANISH WEST INDIES.

Another Engagement with the Cuban Insurgents—Unsettled State of Affairs in Porto Rico.

HAVANA, March 21.—In an engagement in the Cinco Villas the insurgent leader ANTONIO VILLEGAS surrendered, and the insurgent leader CAPOTES was killed. ANTONIO VILLEGAS, previous to surrendering, killed his companion, FERNANDEZ, who tried to surrender. ....Owing to the condition of affairs in Porto Rico Capt.-Gen. BALDRICH resigned and delivered his command to Gen. IZQUIERDO. The *Diario* of this city this morning treats of the Porto Rico question largely. It publishes a full manifest of the Conservative Spanish Party, and adds: "Cuba has a sufficient number of men and ships-of-war to send to Porto Rico in case of necessity."

A CRISPIN DISTURBANCE.

Strike in Hopkinton, Mass.—Attempt to Forcibly Enter the Work-shop—Three Crispins Wounded.

BOSTON, March 21.—Today, at the request of the authorities of Hopkinton, a squad of State Police was dispatched from this City to deal with the disturbances which have lately arisen in that town. The facts of the case appear to be as follows: The Crispins employed in COBURN's shoe manufactory have been on strike lately for more pay, and bitter feeling was engendered in consequence. On Saturday several of the strikers went to the shop and proposed to resume work, but they would not be admitted. They then endeavored to enter by force, when the owner of the shop called upon three of his men to keep them out, and before the struggle was over three of the Crispins were shot and badly wounded. A call was then made on the Town Constable to arrest the men who fired the shots, but he declined. Three new constables were then appointed to make the arrests. These, however, declined to be sworn in, and consequently made no arrests. Major KEENE, a State Constable of Milford, was then appealed to, and he arrested one man and lodged him in the County Jail. The force sent from this city will doubtless succeed in making what arrests are necessary and restore order. PHIPPS, CARNEY and LEHENAY are said to be the names of the persons shot.

NEW-JERSEY.

Gov. Randolph on the Veto Power—He Promises to Veto only Private Bills Pushed Hastily Through at the Close of the Session—The Hooper-Torrey Contest—Camden and Amboy—Paterson and Newark.

TRENTON, N. J., March 21.—The Senate has adopted a resolution dismissing the petition of JOSEPH HOOPER, the contestant of the seat of Senator TORREY, of Ocean County. The Senate has rejected the bill to repeal the act allowing the Camden and Amboy Railroad to consolidate with other roads. The vote stood 14 against and none in favor. The Paterson charter has passed both Houses, and gone with that of Jersey City to the Governor. The Newark Aqueduct bill, to allow that Board to charge a tax of ten cents per lineal foot, has been lost in the House. Ex-Gov. WARD has memorialized both Houses to appropriate the moneys to be received from the sale of the Stevens Battery to the support of the Home for Disabled Soldiers and the Soldiers' Children's Home, and when there is no longer need of these institutions, to transfer the money to the school fund. Gov. RANDOLPH has sent a long communication to the Senate in reference to his views of the veto power, and states that he shall not veto any political bill of the session, as Republican Senators could immediately repass it. He also advises a speedy adjournment of the Legislature, and gives his assurance that he will sign the bills passed with the exception of private bills rushed through during the last days of the session. He states that only about one-third of the 900 bills introduced in both Houses have yet come before him, and that in the five days allowed to him for the examination of these it would be impossible to do more than to glance at them. The Registry bill has passed both Houses. The House has adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 30th inst., at 11½ P. M. The Newark Park bill was moved to a reconsideration, but again lost. Both Houses have passed a bill authorizing the construction of narrow-gauge railroads. The Governor has signed the resolution authorizing the sale of the Stevens Battery.

THE WEST.

Attack on a Wagon Party by Indians—Cavalry in Pursuit—Destruction of a Barn with Horses and Cattle.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—News from Fort Dodge 18th inst., state that about fifty Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes, attacked a wagon returning to Fort Dodge from Fort Hayes, at noon on that day, two miles from Buckner Ranche, on the Pawnee Fork. Company G, of the Tenth Cavalry, was sent in pursuit.

A large barn on the estate of JAMES MURRIN, eight miles from this city, which contained a lot of valuable household furniture, and the library and mercantile books of the late L. A. BENVIST, five horses and other stock, was burned night before last. The loss is about $10,000; partially insured.

The Twelfth Collection District of New-York—Reducing the Force.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 21.—The Twelfth Collection District of Internal Revenue, comprising seventeen divisions, has been reduced to twelve, and ten Assistant-Assessors in Dutchess and Columbia Counties have been discharged. Capt. WM. R. WOODIN, United States Assessor for the District, has been removed, and JOHN J. GRANT has been appointed in his stead.

Observations on Mount Washington.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, March 21.—Observations at 7 P. M.: Barometer 29.49°, change minus .2; relative humidity, .87; wind west: velocity of wind ten miles per hour. The wind changed to the S. S. E. early this morning, the mountain became enveloped in dense clouds and the rain came down in torrents, changing at intervals to sleet. At 5 P. M. the clouds passed off the summit for about ten minutes, and we saw the entire country below overspread with heavy clouds, the peaks of the highest mountains being the only objects visible. Everything about the Summit is covered with beautiful ice-work on the south-east side.

THE SOUTH.

Impeachment of Gov. Holden in North Carolina—Failure of the Convention Bill—Death of a Baltimore Captain at Sea—Young Women's Christian Association.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 21.—Ex-Gov. BRAGG closed his arguments for the prosecution in the HOLDEN impeachment today, and the vote will be taken to-morrow. The Convention bill failed in the House today to obtain a two-thirds vote, the vote being 72 to 43. Ex-Gov. VANCE arrived here to-night from Washington.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 21.—Capt. WM. VOECKLER, of the steam-ship *Baltimore*, of the Baltimore and Bremen line, died on the 8th inst., at sea, and was buried, Rev. P. JACOBS, a missionary, returning from England, conducting the funeral services. Capt. VOECKLER was fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and children in Bremerhaven. When the *Baltimore* entered the harbor, this afternoon, with her flags at half-mast, all German vessels displayed their flags in like manner....At the second anniversary of the Young Women's Christian Association, to-night, at the Charles-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Vice-President COLFAX was present and delivered an address.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

The Robbery and Murder in Lawrenceburg, Ind.—Stabbing by Young Ruffians in Louisville.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 21.—The wife of SCHMELZER, killed by burglars at Lawrenceburg yesterday morning, was killed in bed, either entirely asleep or but partially awakened by the struggle of her husband by her side. The husband was awakened by two robbers who evidently intended killing him, and not the woman. No arrests had been made up to 1 o'clock this morning.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 21.—Yesterday a party of young men attacked some players in Bowling Alley, Baxter-avenue, and stabbed LAWRENCE ACKLEY twice in the abdomen. The wound is probably mortal. Several arrests were made.

The Arkansas Legislature—Proceedings in the Impeachment Cases.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 21.—A Little Rock, Ark., dispatch to the *Avalanche* today, says the Senate as a High Court of Impeachment, continued in session last night till 11 o'clock. Judge YARLEY for the respondent, and Judge NEAL for the managers, will continue their arguments to-night. The Senate met this evening to arrange for the trial of HINKLE, the Clerk of Conway County, Chief-Justice MCCLURE presiding. Senator DILL and others protested against Justice MCCLURE presiding—being himself impeached and suspended from office. He said he did not thrust himself upon the Senate, but was of opinion that he was not suspended by his impeachment, and therefore it was his duty to preside. There being no further objection he continued to preside. After preliminary action the Court adjourned to Friday. The Committee on Memorial recommended the passage by the House of the memorial to Congress for the removal of political disabilities. There was no objection to the memorial.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"HORIZON" AT THE OLYMPIC.

Another new American play was brought forward last night at the Olympic Theatre. The audience assembled for the occasion was numerous and demonstrative. "Horizon" is announced as the work of Mr. DALY, the manager of the Fifth-avenue Theatre. It is put together with considerable skill—although the first act is somewhat prosy and conventional—and aims at *genre* effects, which are often cleverly attained. Great good humor prevailed last night, although the "waits" were sometimes tedious, and the various complications of plot and scenery with which the drama is craftily qualified were received with much favor. There are some surprises in the action that indicate a ready eye for stage climax; and this, rather than literary excellence, is the end that has apparently been aimed at by the writer. Some of the scenes are dexterously painted, and evince delicacy of feeling as well as talent for color. A panorama and a nocturnal attack by the dusky children of the plains, are salient points of excitement and interest. Of the acting, and the general merits of the play as a composition, we forbear to speak, reserving comment to a more convenient occasion. The curtain rose for the first act of "Horizon" at 8½ last evening, and the performance was not ended until long after midnight. For the present, consequently, we merely record the success of the play with the audience first assembled to see it. The applause was bountiful, and, if the usual indications are to be trusted, "Horizon" may retain popular favor long enough to be ranked as one of the positive successes of the season.

"OTHELLO" AND MR. WOLFSOHN.

"Othello" was acted at the Fourteenth-street Theatre last evening. Mme. SEEBACH was *Desdemona*, Mme. VENETA was *Emilia*, Herr HARRY was *Iago*, and Mr. HENRY WOLFSOHN was *Othello*. The excellent distribution of parts implied by this enumeration—which ought to include, too, the name of Herr DOMBROWSKY, who was a very energetic and satisfactory representative of *Cassio*—might not have attracted the audience, which crowded the house, but for the fact that the occasion was made especially interesting by the debut of Mr. WOLFSOHN. We do not incline to the belief that Mr. WOLFSOHN, who is young and ambitious, is yet fitted to fill so exacting a rôle as the one chosen by him last night, but his assumption of the character revealed intelligence, earnestness and an ease of bearing not often to be noted in connection with first appearances. He was warmly encouraged during the progress of the performance. If its results are viewed in a right light, neither the public nor he will, at a later day, regret his determination to tread the stage. The personation of *Desdemona*, we need but add, was full of delicacy and sweetness. That of *Iago*, from Herr HARRY, was conventionally good, but not equal to other very striking specimens of this distinguished actor's work.

SEEBACH MATINEE.

Mme. SEEBACH gives a matinée entertainment, consisting of recitations, at Chickering's Rooms, in Fourteenth-street, today.

Musical.

BRIEF NOTES.

Miss NILSSON sings at Steinway Hall this evening....At the Stadt Theatre, to-night, "Figaro's Marriage" will be sung....Engagements for Mme. PAREPA-ROSA's English troupe have already been made. Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL and SEGUIN and Mrs. ZELDA HARRISON-SEGUIN have already signed contracts.

Miscellaneous.

NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. FRANK A. GOSSIN, an actor who has appeared in New-York, died at the Emery House, in Weldon, N. C., on Thursday night last. He had been to Florida for his health, and was returning North. Early on the evening of his death he had two severe hemorrhages from the lungs, when a physician was called in. At 10 o'clock he expired.... Mme. MARIE SEEBACH was robbed of several costly articles of jewelry left in an unlocked satchel in the room which she occupied in Washington, last week. The stolen property includes three valuable necklaces, set with precious stones, a fine gold watch, presented to the lady by the Queen of Holland, and some other articles of jewelry; the total value being at least $1,000.

WASHINGTON.

Disorders in South Carolina to be Suppressed—More Debate on Southern Affairs—No Action Reached—Question of Allowing the Proposed Committee to Report at any Time—Prospects for an Early Adjournment—Report on the Contested Cases from Tennessee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Senators SAWYER and ROBERTSON, accompanied by Attorney-General CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina, had an interview with the President, today, with reference to the condition of affairs in that State. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN presented the requisition of Gov. SCOTT, calling on the President for troops to aid him in quelling the disturbances in that State. The President informed these gentlemen that his action should be prompt and decisive; that a regiment of infantry and four companies of cavalry in addition to those now in the State were already on their way, and that they should remain there as long as there was any necessity for them. It is believed this action will have a decided effect in repressing the outlaws.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

The Senate has had another day of talk without action. To begin with, the Vice-President presented the resolution for a joint committee to investigate Southern affairs with the amendment adopted by the House. Mr. MORTON objected to that clause of the amendment which operates to prevent the publication of any report till the meeting of Congress in December. He claimed that with the provision of the resolution as passed by the Senate left out, which gave the Committee power to publish the result of their investigations from time to time through the Summer, its whole object would be defeated. Mr. THURMAN made a very warm speech in opposition to the report being made in installments, the object of which he avowed to be to make political capital. Mr. MORTON replied to this that if the Committee should find the South in such a state of peace as is claimed, it was for the interest of the Democrats to have it known before December. The morning hour expired with the subject unacted on. It may be that such a difference may arise between the two Houses regarding this point in the resolution, that even the investigation which has seemed in effect determined on, will fail to be authorized.

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.

While Mr. WILSON was speaking on the House amendment to the Senate resolution for a Joint Investigating Committee, a funny little episode came in which illustrated the accord which has sprung up lately between Mr. SUMNER and the Democrats. Mr. WILSON, in sustaining the point that there was already evidence enough before Congress on which to base legislation, instanced the Freedmen's Bureau reports, the report of Gen. THOMAS, and others. FRANK BLAIR, interrupting, begged that he would not omit Gen. GRANT's report. Mr. WILSON, in his honest and unguarded form of expression, replied that he would not omit it, but that it was a hasty and preliminary report, and contained little information. Of course there were many to catch and apply the meaning which he did not intend, but the two persons noticeably more highly pleased than others were BLAIR and Mr. SUMNER, who were almost convulsed with laughter for some minutes.

MORE TALK ON SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The resolution offered by Mr. ANTHONY being before the Senate at the close of the morning business, Mr. AMES made a set speech, the first he has made in the Senate. Gen. AMES thinks that half has not been told regarding troubles at the South, and his speech would indicate an opinion that Gov. ALCORN, in spite of his telegraphic pronunciamento, needs further legislation. At the close of Mr. AMES' speech, Mr. SCOTT gained the floor, but gave way to Mr. NYE, who stated that he must leave the city to-night, and must make his speech today or not at all. He spoke upon the subject for about an hour, denouncing the Kuklux, and claiming that, despite the efforts of the Democrats, the fact of the existence of outrages could not be gotten rid of any easier than, to use his expression, "the spot on the hand of *Macbeth's* wife."

REMAINING WORK OF THE SESSION.

After Mr. NYE's speech there was quite a spirited scene over various propositions for an agreement as to the order of business. In the first place, it was voted to take a recess and continue a night session till a vote could be reached on the Anthony resolution. Finally it was agreed to rescind the motion for a recess, and to take the vote at 3 o'clock to-morrow, the debate meantime being confined to the subject matter of that resolution, and amendments to it. Mr. TRUMBULL at first objected to this, which brought on a discussion concerning the honorable obligations of caucus, and other matters of the same tenor. The principal point of interest was the expressions regarding adjournment. Mr. HAMLIN indicated his determination to move to amend the House resolution of adjournment, when it comes up to-morrow, so as to make the day of adjournment Monday next, and expressed the belief that ample time for all the discussion and business proper at the present session would thus be afforded. There is little doubt to-night that the day of adjournment will be fixed by the Senate to-morrow. There will be evidently a strong attempt for the extension of time, and courtesy to those who have speeches prepared will be the most effective argument. Mr. ANTHONY's resolution, to be voted on to-morrow, now proposes to limit the subjects of legislation this session, to the pending Deficiency bill, the resolution for a joint committee, Mr SHERMAN's resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to prepare a bill for the suppression of disorders at the South, and the report of the Committee to be made under those instructions. This is the caucus plan, but Mr. SUMNER moves to include his Civil Rights bill, Mr. TRUMBULL to include the repeal of duties on coal and salt, and Mr. SAWYER a Disability bill. On this latter amendment Mr. SAWYER and Mr. ROBERTSON made speeches today. If any one of these amendments is made, all those Senators who opposed in caucus the programme which was marked out, will consider themselves freed from caucus obligations, and may be expected to vote with the Democrats for immediate adjournment.

MEMBERS FROM TENNESSEE.

The House Committee on Elections, today, decided on its report regarding the contested seats of the delegation from Tennessee. It will be seen that the election in November last was a legal election, and that the sitting members are entitled to retain their seats. It is a most significant commentary on the outcry from the South, that the people of those States are deprived of their rights and are oppressed, by which the most inhuman outrages are justified, when it is stated that there are, among the members of the present House of Representatives, upward of twenty men who served in the rebel army, one of whom left West Point for that purpose.

BRIEF SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

The House was in session today only a little over one hour, and did no business of any consequence. An adjournment was carried at 1½ to prevent mischief.

FORNEY TO BE COLLECTOR.

Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY has finally decided to accept the Collectorship of the port of Philadelphia, recently tendered to him, and his name will be sent in to-morrow.

FUNERAL OF MRS. CHANDLER.

The funeral of Mrs. W. E. CHANDLER took place this evening at 6 o'clock, from her late residence on F-street, and was attended by a large number of her immediate friends. The remains were taken North on the 9 o'clock train to-night for burial in New-Hampshire.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Among the prominent arrivals at the Arlington today are J. EDGAR THOMSON and WILLIAM MCMICHAEL, of Philadelphia; JNO. S. WILLIAMS and JACOB VANDERPOEL, of New-York; C. C. RUSSELL, of Springfield, Mass.; JNO. A. GANO, of Cincinnati; Col. F. A. EASTMAN, of Chicago; and Hon. EDWARD D. HOLTON, of Milwaukee.

EX-CONGRESSMAN FITCH IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. THOMAS FITCH, late Representative from Nevada, has settled in New-York and resumed the practice of law.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FENIANS ASK A FAVOR.

Hon. WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, accompanied by a delegation of the Irish Brigade, comprising Majors HAVERTY and HORGAN and Col. WARREN, called on the President, today, to request the appointment by him of the son of Gen. THOMAS F. MEAGHER as a cadet to West Point. The President said he did not wish to be considered as making a promise, but that he would give the matter his favorable consideration.

DISTRICT POLITICS.

The Democratic and Conservative delegates to the District of Columbia Convention, to-night nominated RICHARD P. MERRICK, Esq., as candidate for Delegate in Congress.

MONEY WANTED.

The Secretary of War today sent a communication to the House inclosing a communication from the Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau relative to the omission on the part of the late Congress to appropriate $100,000 to enable him to continue the payment of the claims of the colored soldiers and sailors during the fiscal year ending 1871, and asking an appropriation to be made. The War Department also asks for $850,000 to pay for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service.

EXPENSES OF THE JOINT COMMISSION.

The Secretary of State urges on Congress the necessity of making appropriation for defraying the expenses of the Joint Commission, to make the boundary between the United States and British possessions from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. He says: "Circumstances connected with the relations between this Government and that of Great Britain, render it desirable the appropriation shall be made with as little delay as possible, and it is therefore hoped the matter may be acted on, if possible, before the adjournment of the present session."

SUPPLIES FOR THE INDIANS.

The Secretary of the Interior in a communication to Congress says the appropriation made for the subsistence of the Arapahoe, Cheyenne, Apache, Kiowa and Comanche Indians, during the second session of the Forty-first Congress will, doubtless, be exhausted by the 30th of June next. Should the feeding of these Indians be stopped after the ensuing July, they will again scatter to the plains, being compelled to do so to procure food. The labor and expense of locating them where they now are will have been of no use or permanent benefit either to the Government or the Indians. Besides, they may commence defrauding, which would result in another war, and cost the Government thousands of dollars, while it would not cost hundreds to feed them. The Secretary asks for $250,000 for this purpose.

A CHRISTIAN ENTERPRISE.

More than 100 clergymen and prominent laymen of several evangelical Christian denominations of this city and district met together at breakfast this morning at the Arlington, by invitation of Dr. CATHER, of England, to discuss the question of Christian moral science as proposed by the English society of which the Doctor is the Secretary. Hon. W. D. COOKE presided, and Senators BUCKINGHAM and LOGAN, Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Mayor EMORY, Rev. Drs. SAMSON, NEWMAN and MITCHELL, and other clergymen and public men were present. After a bountiful repast, the reading of appropriate Scripture and the singing of hymns, the doctor explained the object of his Society to be the union of all the evangelical Churches in Catholic work with careful preservation of all the distinctive features of the various sects. Drs. CAMERON, CUTHBERT and MCKINE, and other speakers, warmly advocated the project. It is proposed to form a Council of 500 members, one from New-England, the West, Middle States, Maryland and the District of Columbia with the South. The meeting of the Council of 500 will be held at New-Haven or New-York at an early day, before Dr. CATHER's return to England.

VIRGINIA GOLD.

A little more than a year ago the General Land Office called attention to a nugget of gold, weighing considerably over nine ounces, found on the Potomac, near Cabin John's Bridge, about ten miles above this city. The Commissioner has just received four specimens of gold quartz, found on the bank of the Potomac, near Long Bridge. The Virginia gold in these specimens is visible to the naked eye, and in general appearances they closely resemble the samples of gold quartz found at various times in Montgomery County, Md., and deposited in the mineral cabinet of the General Land Office. It can be seen from other specimens of rock and minerals collected in the vicinity of the Great Falls of the Potomac that the rock formations of this locality are identical with the most celebrated auriferous deposits of other countries, and it is believed there is sufficient inducement for an extended exploration of the quartz veins of this region, with a fair probability that the precious metal may be found in paying quantities.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Official dispatches to the War Department from the head-quarters of the Cheyenne and Arrapahoes Agency, under date of Feb. 16, report that the Osages for some time past, have been trading ammunition and arms to the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, and some of the men in camp about that date carrying on the traffic reported that the Osages got their powder and lead from a trader on Pond Creek, about twenty miles south of the Kansas line. Five young men of the Cheyennes had been to Texas and killed one man and stolen two horses. And this is only one of many parties that had been south of the Red River for the purposes of plunder and murder. Fourteen or fifteen Wichitas have been raiding in Texas, and it is stated that mounted Pawnees have also started South. A party of Wichitas report having met near Red River twenty-five Kiowas and four Cheyennes coming home from the neighborhood of Fort Belknap, having in their possession five scalps.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

The Secretary of War today sent the following communication to the President of the Senate:

SIR: Under section 20 of the act approved July 15, 1870, making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1871, the Secretary of War is directed to prepare a system of general regulations for the administration of the affairs of the army, and submit it to Congress for approval at its next session. Steps were taken immediately after the passage of the law to comply with this provision, but up to the present time it has not been possible to prepare them for presentation to Congress. It had been the custom of the Department, under the act of April 24, 1816, to issue from time to time, with the approval of the President, new editions of the army regulations, embodying such alterations and amendments as the necessities of the service required to be made. These regulations have been looked upon solely as executive rules for the administration of the army as distinguished from acts of Congress, and are always in accordance with such acts. But the act of July 15, 1870, requires the new system to be submitted to Congress for approval before going into effect, and further, when approved, they shall be in force and obeyed until altered or revoked by the same authority. This proviso, therefore, deprives the Executive of the authority exercised up to the passage of the act of July 28, 1866, to alter or amend, and is embarrassing to the Department, for the reason that the necessity of the service often require a modification of minor provisions, and under this act every change will have to be submitted to Congress for approval. I therefore submit to the consideration of Congress the recommendation that section 20 of the act approved July 15, 1870, be so amended as to allow the code of regulations prepared under this act to be in force and obeyed, when approved by the President, subject to such alterations as the Secretary of War may adopt from time to time, with the approval of the President.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

DAVID F. CORBIN, United States Attorney for the District of South Carolina; JAMES BELGER, to be Major and Quartermaster.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 21.—Gov. ENGLISH has appointed Friday, April 7, as a fast day in this State

ALBANY.

The Tax Levy Scheme—Another Empty Democratic Seat Bars the Way—How Peter Cooper's Name is Used—Peter B. Sweeny as a National Statesman—The County Clerk's Fees in New-York—The Champlain Ferry and Other Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 21, 1871.

Tweed and Sweeny legislation again encounters a serious impediment at the opening of the week on account of the absence of a Democratic Senator. The defaulter this time is Mr. HENRY C. MURPHY, of Brooklyn, who sends word that he can't be here till to-morrow. The refractory GRAHAM, who caused all the trouble last week, was in his seat to day, but whether he has become a convert to the Ring Tax Levy scheme, or whether he will absent himself again as soon as MURPHY arrives, and thus prevent the measure from being brought to a vote, is a question now resting in the realm of speculation. The mercenary gossips who attributed his absence last week to unworthy motives, report that his objection to the bill originally assumed the shape of $250,000, but that they have since been modified to $100,000. Your correspondent still insists the objections of the Senator from Orange rest solely on principle. Time will show. Meantime, NATHANIEL SANDS is sending letters to Republican Senators, signed by PETER COOPER, urging them to vote for the swindle and representing it as a favorite bill of the Citizens' Association and of the tax-payers of New-York generally. These letters all give prominence to the alleged fact—which SANDS knows, if PETER COOPER don't, is *not* a fact—that the two per cent. clause of the bill is based on a valuation "already fixed." One of the letters states that the Citizens' Association has been urging this measure "for years." These letters, however, or any others upon this subject, or upon any subject emanating from NATHANIEL SANDS, will be utterly without influence with the Republican Senators of this Legislature. A large number of these Senators occupied seats here two years ago, and they have not forgotten, as one of them remarked to me today, how, in 1869, when they were fighting the Ring Tax Levy at the instigation of the agent of the Citizens' Association, that individual was engaged in selling them and the Association together to SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL in a private parlor at Congress Hall. It may, therefore, be set down by the Citizens' Association, and all others concerned, as a fixed fact, that if this Tax Levy bill passes the present Senate, it will be by Democratic votes alone.

DELAY IN OTHER BILLS.

Senator HARDENBERGH's bill to change the day of the State election, in order to avoid the law of Congress for the protection of the ballot against fraud, has not yet been reported from the Committee, and it is doubtful whether it will be. There is a difference of opinion among leading Democrats as to the propriety or policy of passing such a bill. Some are afraid it will be construed into an admission that the Democratic Party is afraid of the results of an honest election. PETER B. SWEENY, I understand, opposes it because it would be an implied admission of the right of Congress to pass the law it has passed—a right which the great PETER stoutly denies. SWEENY is one of those Democrats who have been anxious for years to bring the United States Government into collision in some way with the State Government, in order that they may have a pretext for renewing in the North a rebellion which in the South has passed into history as the "lost cause." He was the author of the ridiculous braggadocio uttered from the Speaker's chair at the opening of the last session, when the United States Government was "dared" to count New-York as assenting to the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. Before the end of the session the Democratic Party, which had been induced to take such a position under the leadership of SWEENY, was glad to eat its own words, and to pass a law covering all the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment, so far as this State is concerned, and more too. Since that time the statesmanship and far-sightedness of PETER B. SWEENY have been at a discount with a large portion of the "unterrified."

Senator CREAMER's bill to abolish the Registry law of New-York City also remains unreported from the Committee, and it is understood that all idea of pushing it has been abandoned for the present session.

THE PNEUMATIC TUNNEL.

The Assembly amendments to the Beach Pneumatic Railroad bill were all concurred in by the Senate today, and the bill now goes to the Governor. A. T. STEWART and other Broadway property-owners have sent up a remonstrance against it, and it is generally believed that the Governor will veto it as he did the "Arcade" project.

TOO MUCH OF A JOB.

It seems that the bill which passed both Houses increasing the fees of the New-York County Clerk, so as to enable him to take rank in a few years with the other millionaires of the Ring, was a little too "steep" for the Governor's tender conscience. He has been a New-York lawyer himself, and knows how to sympathize with his brethren who were to be victimized by this bill in order to swell the already exorbitant income of Mr. County Clerk LOEW. It is understood that Gov. HOFFMAN positively refused to sign the bill as it was sent to him, and so Mr. CREAMER today offered a joint resolution requesting the Governor to return it to the Legislature for amendments. The resolution passed both Houses, and the bill is now back in the Judiciary Committee.

THE CHAMPLAIN FERRY.

The Plattsburg and Whitehall Railroad seems to be in particular trouble. Some years ago it was found that the expense of running the road through to Whitehall, along the west side of Lake Champlain, would be so great that it was practically impracticable for a road so poor to accomplish it. In this contingency it was that a bill was passed giving the Railroad Company the right to run a ferry across the lower end of Lake Champlain, in order that, by connecting with the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, they might find an outlet, and a direct route to New-York. The Company fully alive to the inconvenience of a ferry, have obtained from the Vermont Legislature a right to bridge the lake to its centre, and on the New-York side they have built piers so that the channel is obstructed, except for three hundred feet, where the Company, as if to partially comply with the act of the State of New-York, have placed a swing-boat. This boat is claimed to be a most unsatisfactory and bungling structure, and the member from Clinton, Mr. WEED, early in the session introduced a bill to repeal the act under which the railroad company were proceeding to fill up the channel of the lake. This bill was ably opposed by Mr. DELANO, and led to a fight, which resulted in the Railroad Committee being deprived of a bill that was originally referred to it. At this time a sort of compromise was effected, and an agreement was entered into that the Canal Board should be called upon, by a resolution of the House, to inquire into the violation of the spirit of the act under which the Railroad Company was acting. Last Monday the Canal Commissioners, State Engineer, and some other of the officers of the Board, started for the ferry, and after a time of peculiar hardship and trouble they reached the ferry and have now reported to the House. They unanimously decide that the Company have violated the laws of the State in obstructing the channel, and advise that the act which repeals the authority under which they propose to be proceeding be repealed. The report was ordered printed and sent to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, who now have the bill in their possession.

The Insurance Bills—Hearing Before the Senate Insurance Committee—The Erie Railway Cases in the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—In the Senate today, the Insurance Committee gave a hearing to the parties interested in the Insurance bills before the Legislature. Arguments were made by Hon. G. W. MILLER, Superintendent of the Insurance Department; Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, and Mr. STEPHEN ENGLISH, of the New-York Insurance *Times*. Most of those speaking argued against the bills. Mr. MILLER strongly advocated some legislative action by which the interest of policy-holders would be protected. The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

The Erie Railroad cases, which were to come before the Court of Appeals today, were put over for two weeks.

Free Canals—Meeting in Albany—Petitions in Favor.

ALBANY, March 21.—A joint meeting of the members of the Albany Board of Trade and Lumbermen's Association was held today, and after an address from Mr. HATCH, resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing the action of the Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange of New-York and the commercial organizations in the State in favor of free canals. Petitions are coming in from all parts of the State in favor of the measure.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

Fall of a Building in Brooklyn—Unusually High Tides—Piers Submerged and Cellars Inundated.

The storm of Monday night and yesterday morning was accompanied by an unusually high tide, which seems to have made havoc in the lowlands here and elsewhere. From the Hudson Highlands along the elevated ground toward this City the amount of water shed was enormous. All the mountain brooks became rivers, and leaped and tumbled down the hillsides and slopes with muddy discolorations and and madcap impetuosity riverward. All the roads were badly washed, and extra caution was observed along the railroad tracks. The rivers became greatly swollen and poured into the bay with great force. The waters in the harbor, piled up by winds outside, rose three feet higher than the ordinary high tide. The highest point reached by the water in many years, was on Nov. 21, 1865, when it was five feet above the usual high tide.

All the ferry bridges were tipped up at an acute angle, rendering progress for hours very difficult. Many of the piers were submerged, and in West and South streets the cellars were inundated. Water and Cherry streets were also considerably affected, and a number of the cellar inhabitants were thereby driven out of their subterranean homes into the street. The streets were thoroughly soaked, and all the plaster of putridity was stirred into new action, making the atmosphere redolent with horrible stenches. The reeking filth of the great thoroughfares was thoroughly suggestive of a small-pox or other pestiferous epidemic. Avenues C, D, A, B, First, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth are samples.

Nearly all the railroad trains were delayed. The Shore line mails were four hours behind time. The Shore and Hartford trains usually meet at New-Haven and thence form but one train, but yesterday failing to connect came down as independent trains. The Hudson River, Erie and Pennsylvania trains were much delayed. Some of the telegraph wires were damaged and for a time made unserviceable.

IN BROOKLYN.

Considerable damage was done in South Brooklyn and Gowanus. Numerous cellars were flooded, the foundations of new buildings were washed away, and newly-graded streets were badly damaged. Two of a row of four-story brown-stone buildings in Franklin-avenue, near McDonough-street, fell with a tremendous crash. The rain of the preceding night had so completely undermined the foundation of these structures that the slight wind that sprang up in the morning overturned the walls at once. There was no person in either of the houses at the time of the accident, but a couple of laborers had left, one of them but a few moments before. The property belonged to W. H. HALL, a resident of Spencer-street. He estimates his loss at $10,000.

Trouble Among the Knights of Pythias.

As was announced in the TIMES of March 13, a special session of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias in New-York State will probably soon be called. One of the objects in calling this special session will be to reconsider the election of Mr. OTIS M. COLE to the office of Grand Venerable Patriarch of the Order in this State, it being claimed that he has been elected contrary to the laws of the Order. It is stated that to be eligible to this high office it is necessary to be first a Past Grand Chancellor, which the present incumbent has never been. Another question to be acted upon by the session will be the establishment of conclaves of the S. K. P., a side degree, not recognized by the Supreme Lodge, and to which there is a strong opposition in the order. It is rumored that one of these conclaves has been established in this City.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has sent us the *Graphic*, *Illustrated London News*, *Punch*, and other English weeklies. We are also in receipt of the announcement of the first number of a new English monthly entitled *The Dark Blue*, which ranks among its contributors many distinguished graduates of the University of Oxford, as well as other well-known *litterateurs*. BRENTANO promises a full supply of the first issue, in which will be found an article of special interest to readers in this country, entitled "Recollections of American Universities," by THOMAS HUGHES, M. P.

Duluth—Some Words from Congressman J. Proctor Knott, Who Made it Famous as a Household Word.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Duluth is already famous as a city, though it is young and its population, as yet, somewhat limited. The humorous speech of J. PROCTOR KNOTT, the Kentucky Congressman, has brought it prominently before the public throughout the length and breadth of the land. One of the unexpected results flowing therefrom is a general inquiry about the place, price of lots, &c.

An enterprising real estate dealer of Duluth, after reading KNOTT's glowing periods, transmitted to him some excellent photographic views of the new city and its surroundings, accompanied by a tender of municipal hospitality should he ever visit the head of Lake Superior. The Kentucky Congressman, in his note of acknowledgment, dated Lebanon, Ky., Feb. 26, pleasantly says:

Your kind favor, with the photographic views of your young city, forwarded from Washington City, reached me several days since, at this place, but I have not until the present moment had an opportunity of tendering my thanks, which I now beg you to accept, while I assure you that my little *jeu d'esprit* in the House on the St. Croix and Bayfield Railroad grant was not the offspring of anything akin to ill-natured malevolence, but was suggested only a short time before its delivery by a conversation between two gentlemen, in which one of them alleged that the main opposition to the grant grew out of the rivalry between Superior and Duluth. I should be very sorry, indeed, to think that anything emanating from me had in any wise jeopardized the prosperity of the latter—or, indeed, either of those places; and am gratified to know that your people at least, of whom, I take it for granted, you are a fair exponent, do not consider themselves injured by a good-natured joke.

As my name has become unintentionally associated with that of Duluth, through the Press, from Maine to California, and from the lakes to the Gulf, I assure you most sincerely that I should be most heartily gratified to see your city become all and even more than its most interested and sanguine friends hoped for it.

The pictures I shall have most handsomely framed and hung in my library, as a pleasing token of respect from one who, like myself, can enjoy a little good-natured fun even when it may be said, to be partially at his own expense.

Sincerely yours,
J. PROCTOR KNOTT.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.—$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

An Old Nurse for Children.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

The Bank of Commerce would have saved $1,000 in repairing their vault door, had it been protected with E. HOLMES' New Bank Vault and Safe Protector. We defy any man to go through it, without an alarm. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms. Orders of Dancing—original designs.

Phrenological Examinations at No. 389 Broadway, showing talents, defects and best pursuit.

Hats On.

From the Journal of Commerce, 9th inst.

Mr. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., who has announced his new styles in our paper every season for more years than our young readers can remember, wishes us to say that in reducing his prices today he has not reduced the quality of his work, but still gives a first-class covering to all heads, wise or otherwise, that present themselves for this purpose at his office.

Spring Opening.

THURSDAY, March 23, 1871.
BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,
AND
MILLINERY GOODS.
SPRING OPENING.
INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
AND
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.
E. H. MORRISON,
No. 827 Broadway.

Amidon's Hat Establishment

REMOVED FROM NO. 649 BROADWAY TO NO 220 5TH-AV., ONE DOOR ABOVE 26TH-ST.
SPRING STYLE OF GENTS' SILK HAT.

Ladies' Riding Hat and Youths' Introductory Hat, established March 1. Price for best quality reduced to $8. All goods manufactured on the premises.

Agents:
W. S. BULLOCK & CO., 444 Broadway, Albany.
JOHN SABEY, Jr., No. 18 Genesee-st., Syracuse.
BISHOP & BARNES, No. 115 Lake-st., Chicago.
J. A. JACKSON & CO., 39 Tremont-st., Boston.
H. W. MANSFIELD, New-Haven, Conn.
T. C. JONES, St. Paul, Minn.
W. H. OAKFORD, 913 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Moet & Chandon Champagnes.

Dry SILLERY,
VERZENAY,
Vin IMPERIAL (Green Seal,)
Dry IMPERIAL,
for sale with all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent in the United States.
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1871.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Attention is Called to the Sale of Valuable property to be offered by auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. TODAY, WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET.—Three-story basement frame dwelling, filled in with brick, No. 38 West 54th-st., 410 feet west of 5th-av.; lot 25x100.5.

CANAL-STREET.—Valuable lot, with four-story brick building 23.1x40 feet, No. 130, south side, near Bowery; lot 23.1x88.

WEST NINTH-STREET.—No. 49, north side, near 5th-av., four-story and basement brown-stone house, 26.4x about 40 feet, with 14 feet extension; lot 26.4x171.3.

As this is the season to strengthen and increase the growth of hair, modern science has tested CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, and it is the only nutritious and elegant hair-dressing in the world for restoring gray hair, stopping its falling, and increasing the growth.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A.—"White's Patent Lever Truss" and "DR. GREGORY'S HERNIA LOTION," used according to directions, cures Rupture permanently. Call at No. 744 Broadway.

MARRIED.

LYTTON—CASEY.—In Middletown, Conn., Monday, March 20, at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. De Koven, by Rev. Walter Mitchell, Rev. JAMES FORIS LYTTON, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Woodville, Miss., to Miss LUCY ALSOP, second daughter of the late Dr. W. B. Casey, of Middletown.

DIED.

BUNTING.—March 21, JOHN C. BUNTING.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 123 Grand-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, March 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Newton, N. Y., for interment, on Friday morning.

CARLL.—On Monday evening, March 20, SALLIE E., wife of S. S. Carll, Esq., in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 296 West 22d-st., on Thursday, March 23, at 2 o'clock.

CRAPO.—On Tuesday, March 21, suddenly, by hemorrhage of the lungs, WILLIAM W., only son of Cornelia and the late Samuel A. Crapo, aged 32 years.

Funeral services at No. 144 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

GRAY.—On Tuesday, March 21, after a severe illness, of consumption, JOHN N. GRAY, aged 30 years.

Friends and relatives, also Company F, Hawkins Zouaves, and members of the regiment, also members of Typographical Union No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, R. H. Hawthorn, No. 49 Suffolk-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

HENDERSON.—At Brattleboro, Vt., on Sunday, the 19th inst., DAVID, son of the late David and Jessie Henderson.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Alexander Henderson, No. 102 Lexington-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HARTLEY.—On Monday, 20th inst., FLORINDA WESTON, wife of J. Wilfred Hartley, daughter of the late Henry J. Weston, aged 37 years.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Tarrytown, on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 12½ o'clock. Carriages at the station on the arrival of the 10:40 train from New-York. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HAYNES.—At Flushing, Long Island, Tuesday, March 21, ANN, widow of the late Henry Haynes.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. George's Episcopal Church, Flushing, on Friday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 2½ o'clock P. M.

ICKELHEIMER.—On Monday evening, March 20, JENNIE, wife of Isaac Ickelheimer, and daughter of Philip Heidelbach, of Cincinnati, in her 23d year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 62 West 47th-st., Thursday, March 23, at 9½ A. M.

JENKINS.—At St. Augustine, Florida, Sunday, March 19, JOHN P. JENKINS, of White Plains, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOUNSBERY.—On Monday, March 20, JOSEPHINE D., wife of James H. Lounsbery, Jr., and daughter of the late David L. Sayre, in her 22d year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services, from the residence of her mother, Blanche E. Sayre, No. 319 East 20th-st., Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock.

McGRATH.—On Tuesday, March 21, CATHERINE McGRATH, in the 83d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Richard P. Berrien, No. 35 West Washington-place, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Newburg on Thursday morning.

RICE.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, WM. C. RICE, aged 68 years and 5 months.

Funeral services from his late residence, Clinton-av., corner Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Massachusetts for interment.

ROOME.—At Marion, N. J., on Monday, 20th inst., CHARLES SEAMAN, son of Samuel Seabury and Isabel Roome.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, Duncan-av., Bergen, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SIMMONS.—On Tuesday, March 21, JOHN E. H. SIMMONS, in the 71st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and also those of his sons, John E., L. E., Thomas T., William H., and Chester H., and of his son-in-law, Henry Toasy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Memorial Church of Bishop Wainwright, corner of West 11th-st. and Waverley-place, this day (Wednesday) at 1 P. M.

☞ Maryland papers please copy.

WOOD.—At No. 4 West 18th-st., on Tuesday morning, March 21, after a long illness, MARGARET LAWRENCE, wife of William Wood.

The funeral will take place on Friday, March 24, at 9½ A. M., from the Collegiate Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REPLY TO
"THE FIGHT AT DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL."
Preparing for immediate publication; price 25 cents.
The True Story about the Fight at Dame Europa's School:
Showing who began the Fight,—
Who was Wrong and who was Right;
How the Battle, too, was won,
Boasting punish'd, Justice done.
AUGUST BRENTANO, Book-seller and Publisher,
No. 33 Union-square, Broadway, New-York.

NICOL & DAVIDSON

No. 686 Broadway, successors to E. V. Haughwout & Co., offer BARGAINS IN FINE SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY. Ivory-handled Table-knives, $7 75 dozen; Dessert-knives, $5 75 dozen; Ivory-handled Table-knives, silver-plated blades, $11 50 dozen.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, March 25, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½, on WEDNESDAY at 12, on THURSDAY at 12, and on SATURDAY at 5½ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Diamond Rings, $30, $40 and $50, to $500 each.
Diamond Studs, $40, $50 and $60, to $600 a set.
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GILLON'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is strongly recommended by medical men for general use, especially during the Spring and Summer months, as agreeable, cooling and corrective of the blood and skin. Sold by all grocers and druggists.
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ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED PERMANENTLY without plates or any extractions; sensitive decayed teeth and stumps restored to original shape and color without pain, (with oraplastic.) Dr. SIGESMOND, No. 69 East 9th-st., near Broadway.

$2.500 FOR $1 FOR WHOLE TICKET; half, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, address LUTHY & CO., No. 240 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA.—PRIZES CASHED IN Havana and Kentucky lotteries. Circulars sent free.
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COMPRESSED IVORY SOLID SLEEVE buttons, animals' heads, glass eyes, assorted colors, martingale rings, checks, &c. WM. M. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY for 1871, 12mo, cloth, $2.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 23 Murray-st., and No. 27 Warren-st.
*** Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

A JUST JUDGMENT.

Sentence of a Notorious Criminal by Judge Bedford—Agonizing Scene in the Court-Room.

CHARLES HAHN was arraigned before Judge BEDFORD in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, on a charge of obtaining goods on forged orders. The indictment specified the forgery of an order for goods on the firm of EMERSON, SCOTT & CO., No. 112 Broadway, for a piece of velveteen of the value of $70, in the firm name of HILL & MONGHAN, of No. 248 Grand-street. The principal witness, whom the defense tried ineffectually to implicate as an accessory, was a Polander, named KARL PROBASKEY. He testified that upon the date of the commission of the crime he was proceeding along the Bowery in a somewhat inebriated condition, when he met the accused, whom he knew by sight, and another man. After some parleying, a bargain was made, whereby the witness, in consideration of fifty cents, agreed to take a sealed envelope to EMERSON SCOTT & Co., No. 412 Broadway, and bring back some "baggage." He went as directed, received a bundle (containing the velveteen) which he delivered to the prisoner. The next day he made a similar bargain, went in good faith to keep it, but upon entering the store was at once arrested. The envelope that he presented contained a forged order for more goods. Mr. HILL, of the firm of HILL, MONGHAN & Co., pronounced the order a forgery. The Polander, a stranger, poor and needy, ignorant and innocent of wrong, only intent upon earning a pittance for a sup and a lodging, was the easy dupe and unwitting accessory of the criminal.

Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS reviewed the evidence, and urged the necessity of making a suitable example of a prominent representative of the swindling fraternity.

The jury found a verdict of guilty, without leaving their seats.

Judge BEDFORD said that the verdict was a most just one, and not only the Court, and the defrauded complainants in the case, but thousands of merchants in this City, who were thus preyed upon without any redress, and the entire public, would gladly receive such announcement. The accused was one of the most successful and unscrupulous forgers of that class in the City. He had served a term of imprisonment for the same kind of crime, and other complaints were made against him.

Detective FIELD then stated that forty-three similar operations had been performed by HAHN, and that he was notorious in that species of crime. The accused is a bright intelligent-looking fellow, small, and well made, with bold, well-cut features, white and rosy complexion; glittering, snakey eyes; jet, frizzed hair; a well-formed head; high, prominent forehead, and a general air of confidence or bravado. He was neatly dressed, and sat with an affected indifference, occasionally turning, with a nervous motion, in his seat, and darting quick, nervous glances to the rear, where his wife sat, in the ladies' inclosure. She is a beautiful young blonde, with a luxuriance of hair.

After the District-Attorney had thanked the jury for their prompt and righteous verdict, he stated that there were several other complaints ready to be used against the prisoner had it been necessary. Judge BEDFORD sentenced him to the extreme penalty of the law—five years at hard labor in the State Prison. As the convict, terribly agitated, passed back to the prisoners' dock, his wife stretched out her arms to him and exclaimed, "Oh! CHARLEY!" and with a loud wail of agony fell back in a fainting fit. The was removed in a hysterical condition by the officers of the court. The spectators were deeply affected.

THE NEPTUNE CASE.

Suits for Damages by the Frozen Sailors—Judge Curtis Renders a Decision in Favor of Alboy and Riese.

The case of the colored sailor ALBOY against Capt. PEABODY, for assault, was continued, before Judge CURTIS, in the Marine Court, yesterday. It having been represented by counsel for the plaintiff that a former deposition by him (ALBOY) offered on the trial was taken while he was suffering such pain as to produce a condition of mind incapacitating him to make such a deposition understandingly, the Court directed that a fresh deposition be taken. This last deposition was yesterday presented in evidence on behalf of the plaintiff, and in it he testified that while confined in his bunk with his frozen feet, the Captain came and ordered him on deck; that he told the Captain he was unable to go; that the Captain then took hold of him by the collar, and he (plaintiff) then said, he would get out and go on deck; that when on deck the Captain examined his feet, and asked him to walk on the deck, that he (the Captain) might see if they were sore; that the Captain expressed the opinion that he (plaintiff) had the gout, and ordered him into the wheel-house; that the Captain then gave him slippers to put on his feet, gave him stockings, sewed his pantaloons, sewed on buttons, and gave him a sou-wester and sent him to the lee-wheel; that he was told by one of the sailors that kerosene-oil was good for his feet, and that he went to the Captain and asked for it; that the Captain gave it to him, but expressed a doubt whether or not it was good for him; that he was again unable to come on deck, and the Captain again rigged him out with large slippers and asked him if there was not something he could do on deck; that he (plaintiff) said he thought there was, went on deck, remained as long as he could, and then went below, where he remained until they arrived in port; that he never personally asked Capt. PEABODY for an order to go to the hospital, but that a sailor named JOHNSON did.

Evidence was then given with a view to show, on behalf of defendant, that the release signed by plaintiff for the $25 was fully explained to him, and that he (plaintiff) signed it with a full understanding of its contents. Capt. PEABODY testified in contradiction to the sailor JOHNSON's testimony, that he had not been asked for any certificate or pass to the hospital, and in any event he could give no pass, but merely a certificate that they came in the ship, and in his judgment were likely to require hospital care.

Mr. ANDREWS then summed up for the defendant, calling attention to the fact that ALBOY himself testified to having sustained none of the cruelties which the other colored sailors testified to having seen the Captain inflict on him; and that, especially, did he omit saying a word about being ordered aloft with his frozen feet. He also quoted decisions to the effect that the release was conclusive in an action at law, and if there was any fraud in obtaining it, it must be attacked by an action in equity to set it aside.

Mr. HOWES then summoned up on behalf of the plaintiff, contending that the evidence showed unnecessary violence by the Captain toward ALBOY; that the circumstances under which the release was given showed that ALBOY could not have fully understood what he signed, and that the obtaining of his signature was tantamount to fraud.

Judge CURTIS, after delivering a long address, embodying his reasons for his conclusions in the case, in which he complimented the colored race and elaborated on the necessity to protect them, especially when engaged as seafaring men, stated that while he did not believe any physical injury had been inflicted on the plaintiff, yet he regarded Capt. PEABODY as by no means a mild man, and as having used unnecessary violence toward plaintiff. He therefore rendered judgment in favor of plaintiff for $100 and costs, with an extra allowance of $25.

In the case of RIESE, also tried before Judge CURTIS, the evidence in which has been already published in the TIMES, he rendered a judgment in favor of plaintiff for $50 and costs, with an extra allowance of $25.

The other cases will be continued to-morrow, before the same Judge, who invited defendant to go elsewhere if dissatisfied with him.

Another Will Contested Before the Surrogate—All the Testimony Taken in one Day—How an Executor Provides for his Family—A Singular Case.

Quite an interesting contested will case occupied the attention of Surrogate HUTCHINGS, yesterday, the circumstances relating to which are briefly as follows: MICHAEL FEENY, aged 64, died in this City in December last, leaving an estate valued at about $8,000. Jan. 20, 1870, he executed a will, witnessed by HENRY CHRISTIE and R. MOLINI, in which he appointed JOHN B. SNOOK and Rev. MICHAEL CURRAN his executors. By the terms of the will a number of legacies are made, to relatives and others, a payment of $340 directed to be made to defray the funeral expenses of testator, a sum of $25 per year set apart for the purpose of keeping his grave in proper order, and after these legacies are paid the executor is directed to invest the residue in real estate, hold the title for thirty years, pay the interest or rents, profits and issues arising therefrom semi-annually to a CATHERINE NEELAN, a niece of the decreased, and at the expiration of the time specified pass the title to her or her heirs or assigns. The peculiar feature of the will, however, is that the instrument is drawn by JOHN A. SNOOK, a son of one of the executors named therein, and that legacies of $500 each are bequeathed to both the SNOOKS, father and son, and other legacies, one of $500 to a daughter of the elder SNOOK, and two of $100 each to two grandchildren, respectively, none of whom are related to the testator. The deceased was employed by Mr. SNOOK for a number of years prior to his death, to collect rents of tenement-houses belonging to him, but subsequent to the execution of the will, in May last, was discharged from his service. The will is contested on the ground of undue influence, and further, that from intemperance, the testator was disqualified from properly disposing of his estate. The contestants are blood relatives, to whom little or nothing was devised in the will. It was proved, yesterday, that Mr. FEENY was not only an intemperate man, but entirely uneducated, being unable to read or write, except in signing his name mechanically; also that he never declared the will to be his in the presence of the subscribing witnesses, nor is there any proof that before affixing his signature the paper was read over to him. As to these facts and others relating to the deceased, a number of witnesses were examined, yesterday, and it may be remarked as an unusual circumstance that all the testimony on both sides was taken Monday. The case will be argued on Tuesday next. The following counsel appeared on the trial: For the contestants, Hon. JOHN MCKEON; for the will, ROBERT B. CAMPBELL, and for CATHERINE NEELAN, the principal legatee, Mr. R. F. B. EASTON.

MORE ERIE LITIGATION.

Motion for an Injunction Against the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, a bill in equity was filed by the Erie Railway Company, praying for an injunction against the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, restraining them from making certain alterations in their tracks, in violation of a distinct stipulation entered into with the Erie Railroad Company. The bill alleged that by the laws of the States of New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, the complainants were authorized to lease, and accordingly did lease, the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, extending from Dayton, Ohio, to Cincinnati, Ohio, known as the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, and connecting at Cincinnati with the railroad of the defendants; both of these roads had broad-gauge tracks; the defendants resolved to change their line from a broad to a narrow gauge, and purchased locomotives and cars suitable to the alteration. Negotiations were entered into between the complainants and defendants, when the latter consented to resign their intention of changing the tracks, on condition that the plaintiffs purchased the cars and locomotives they had recently bought, for $300,000, and also that they would transport, free of charge, over their road a large quantity of railroad iron, belonging to the defendants, at an estimated cost of $60,000. The plaintiffs agreed to this proposition, and made a written agreement to this effect. That agreement they faithfully executed, by the purchase of the locomotives for $300,000, and the free transportation of the iron of the defendants; but, since then, the plaintiffs were informed and believed that the defendants design to repudiate their contract, and change their line from a broad to a narrow gauge road, and for this purpose had entered into an alliance with the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, which is a narrow gauge road, and to prevent the plaintiffs running on their (the defendant's) road. They therefore prayed that an injunction be issued restraining the defendants from the fulfillment of this determination, and the violation of their contract.

RELIEF FOR THE FRENCH.

How Mr. Washburne Distributed the Funds Transmitted to Him—Interesting Correspondence.

We have received from Mr. C. H. MARSHALL, Chairman of the French Relief Committee, copies of correspondence which has taken place between the American Minister at Paris and JULES FAVRE, which, Mr. MARSHALL says, refutes the statement by telegraph that Mr. WASHBURNE had employed the funds forwarded to him by the Committee for the relief of the suffering French people, in distributing tobacco and money to the members of the National Guard in Paris. The sum remitted to Mr. WASHBURNE was £2,000, which was sent on the 4th of February. The London Committee, composed of Messrs. MORAN, MCCULLOGH, STURGES and MORGAN, has since received £13,000, which it has employed for the alleviation of great distress and suffering in the northern districts of France. It will be seen that Mr. WASHBURNE made a good disposition of his trust, and that the greater portion of the amount given him was not distributed in Paris, but in the surrounding villages and among the poor of the valley of the Loire. He retained but 2,500 francs ($500) himself, of which he is believed to have made the very best use.

FROM MR. WASHBURNE TO MR. FISH.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PARIS, Feb. 8.

SIR: I received yesterday a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. MORAN, through the intermediance of Count DE BISMARCK, stating that £2,000 had been placed to my credit with the banking-house of J. S. MORGAN & CO., of London, as a first installment of a subscription in New-York City for the poor in France. I immediately called on Mr. JULES FAVRE to consult him as to the best manner of distributing this fund, and he suggested that the portion of it to go to Paris and the surrounding villages should be placed in the hands of M. ERNEST PICARD, the Minister of Finance, who would associate with him a Commission, to include one American, who would attend to its distribution. As the American, I have named Mr. JOSEPH KARRICK RIGGS, long a resident of Paris, a gentleman of honor, of responsibility and intelligence. I have this day sent to M. FAVRE 35,000 francs to go into the hands of M. PICARD. I have sent 12,500 francs to STEPHEN E. LEE, Esq., a respectable American gentleman residing at Tours, to be distributed among the poor in the valley of the Loire. No man can make a more just or satisfactory distribution than Mr. LEE. I have retained 2,500 francs in my own hands for future disposition, this amount sent to me as the "first installment; by the time another installment arrives, I hope to be fully advised as to the distribution which it will be best to make of it. The sufferings of the poor in all parts of France where the hostile armies have been are so terrible that it is very hard to discriminate as to the localities where aid shall be sent. I have no knowledge of the benevolent parties who have made this generous subscription in the City of New-York, and I am therefore unable to communicate with them as to what I have done thus far. If you shall know them, perhaps you will deem it proper to communicate to them the contents of this dispatch.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
E. B. WASHBURNE.

To Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

FROM FAVRE TO WASHBURNE.

Next follow two letters from JULES FAVRE to Minister WASHBURNE, the first acknowledging a check of 35,000 francs representing the amount of subscriptions opened in New-York, for which he expresses "profound gratitude." The second letter is as follows:

PARIS, Feb. 10.—SIR: I am infinitely touched by the striking marks of sympathy which my country receives from your free America, and I beg you to convey the expression of my gratitude to your countrymen in New-York who have been kind enough to take the initiative in this generous offering addressed to France, so cruelly tried. I transmit today to my colleague, M. PICARD, Minister of the Finances, the check for 35,000 francs you have had the kindness to send me, begging him to name for the distribution of this amount a Commission, of which Mr. JOSEPH KARRICK RIGGS shall be a member, a gentleman whom you have named, and who will hasten to take your instructions. I take this occasion to renew the assurances with which I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

JULES FAVRE.

THE SCHMIDT MURDER.

Case Closed—A Verdict Against Whalen, and His Accomplices.

The examination-room attached to the Coroner's office was, yesterday, thronged to excess by a crowd of unmitigated ruffians, who came to hear the proceedings of Coroner SCHIRMER in the case of ISRAEL SCHMIDT, who was murdered on the 5th inst., at his brother's saloon, No. 841 First-avenue, by a gang of rowdies, as previously reported.

Capt. GUNNER, of the Nineteenth Precinct, testified that he had caused the arrest of the prisoners, Maher McCarthy, Murray, Myrtle and Farley, on information received that they were all in the saloon at the time the fatal shot was fired; FARLEY had, after his arrest, told the witness that it was THOMAS WHALEN who fired the pistol at deceased. This evidence was corroborated by Officer JOHN HAMILTON.

JOHN MAHER, one of the prisoners, was then placed on the stand, and testified that he had visited KRUGER'S and GRUMAN'S saloons, with the party, before they went to SCHMIDT'S, and all of the party were much under the influence of liquor; he heard the report of a pistol in SCHMIDT'S saloon, and saw WHALEN run out with such a weapon in his hand.

EDWARD FARLEY, another of the accused, testified that he was forced to join the party by WHALEN, and went with them to SCHMIDT'S saloon; after taking some lager he endeavored to get away from them by the side door, when he heard the report of a pistol; saw WHALEN run out of the saloon but did not observe a pistol in his hands; did not tell Capt. GUNNER that he saw WHALEN fire the shot.

Dr. CUSHMAN then described the appearance and position of the wound which caused the death of deceased.

The jury rendered a verdict against THOMAS WHALEN as the principal, and John McCarthy, John Maher, George Myrtle, Patrick Murray and Edward Farley as accomplices. The last five men were accordingly remanded to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury, the Coroner having refused bail under instructions from the District-Attorney.

WHALEN is supposed to have left the country on some outward-bound vessel. Had the prisoner MCCARTHY been released by the Coroner in default of a verdict against him, Capt. GUNNER was in possession of a warrant for his arrest, issued by Judge BIXBY, for stabbing CHARLES PARADONG, one of the witnesses to the murder.

The Diamond Smuggling Case—Release of Radcliffe on Bail.

In the case of AUGUSTUS E. RADCLIFFE, who was indicted by the United States Grand Jury, on a charge of smuggling $15,000 worth of diamonds from Liverpool, District-Attorney DAVIS yesterday, consented to the release of the prisoner on condition of his paying the fines and penalties fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and giving bail for his appearance on trial at the next October trial. Judge BLATCHFORD confirmed the action of the District-Attorney.

The Destitute Swiss Residents of Paris—Material Aid.

Under the auspices of the Swiss Assistance Committee lately formed by the Gruetliverein to raise funds in aid of the destitute Swiss residents in Paris, a general meeting of Swiss residents was held at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, in Third-avenue, last night, when the report of the Committee was received. It appeared that during the brief period that the Committee has been in existence $1,000 have been raised; the highest sums, it appeared, were subscribed by American merchants. Of this amount about $800 have been sent to the Swiss Consul General at Washington for transmission to the Swiss Government, which will cause the funds to be distributed at Paris by the Swiss representative. It appears that of 30,000 Swiss residing in Paris before the war, 15,000 are still remaining there, principally mechanics and working people, nearly all of whom are in distressed circumstances. The Committee previously chosen, of which Mr. BUXTON is the President, was retained and reinforced, and action taken to enlarge the operations of the Committee, and to raise further funds. Addresses were delivered in German, French and Italian. The Committee is also composed of men of the three nationalities of which the Swiss Confederation is composed. The number of Swiss residents in this City is estimated to be about 5,000. It was stated at the meeting yesterday that the Swiss residing at San Francisco lately made a remittance of $1,000 in gold to the home Government in aid of the Swiss sufferers in Paris.

Newark Methodist Conference.

The annual session of the Newark M. E. Conference will commence at Morristown this forenoon, Bishop SIMPSON presiding. After the division of the New-Jersey Conference fourteen years ago, the first session of the Newark Conference was held at Morristown, but since that period Methodism has made rapid strides in numbers, power and influence, so much so that it is thought it will be soon necessary to divide this Conference. The M. E. Church at Morristown, in which the Conference will be held, has recently been enlarged and renovated, and is now among the finest of its kind in the State. The Conference will remain in session until Tuesday next. The transferring of pastors will be very limited this year. The ministers and friends of the Church have already provided accommodations in their own homes for upward of 200 ministers and visitors—a very flattering evidence of the people's hospitality.

As a proof of the growth of Methodism in New-Jersey, it may be stated that in 1870 there was a membership of 58,832, while thirty years before the membership was 21,360. Last year there were 665 preachers and 433 churches, the latter being valued at $3,113,745. There were 165 parsonages, valued at $604,950; an academy at Pennington, valued at $100,000; one in process of erection at Vineland, valued at $40,000; one at Hackettstown, worth $75,000; and the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, belonging to the Church at large, valued at $500,000, including endowment.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market yesterday (March 21) was again languid, and, although the attendance at the Exchange was large, bidders were few. It is a singular fact in the history of real estate, that sales of first-class property at the present time are more readily effected at private contract than through the medium of the auction-room, and this being so, the public auctions projected do not, as a rule, present the necessary attractions to draw out large operators. Of course, at times, really valuable realty is brought forward, as was the case last week in the matter of the Fearing estate; but these are exceptional instances, at which, when they do occur, large investors are in attendance, who, understanding the real value of the property offered, bid intelligently, and thus competition being produced, we are enabled to report not only progress in the market, but generally, as a result of the day's work, good prices obtained. The daily transactions proposed therefor failing to excite public attention, the market not being a speculative one, and auctioneers finding it difficult to effect public sales, a quiet, dull market is the natural result, while the sales made are wanting in that interest which would otherwise characterize them. The following is, in brief, a detailed report of the business transacted at the Exchange yesterday:

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the executors of PAUL MCGINN, deceased, sold a three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, located on the south side of West Forty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, known as No. 408; purchaser, JOHN FLANDLEY, price $13,200. Also, by order of certain heirs in partition, to close an estate, a plot of ground with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 69 and 71 Cherry-street, between James-slip and Roosevelt-street, for $8,400; buyer, JOEL B. POST. The same firm, in addition, offered for sale the premises No. 42 Beaver-street, near Broad, embracing a four-story brick store and lot, 19.1 by about 74, but a nominal sale of the property only was effected, J. JEX bidding $35,500 in the interest of the owner. The property known as No. 523 Eighth-avenue, north-west corner of Thirty-eighth-street, advertised to be sold yesterday, Mr. MULLER announced, had been disposed of at private sale.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, at public auction, sold a two-story and basement brick house and lot known as No. 322 East Forty-ninth-street, south side, between First and Second avenues, to S. BAUER, for $8,600. Also, at a Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, a lot, with the improvements thereon, situate on the west side of First-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, for $8,100, to THOS. STOKES. Also, at two several Supreme Court sales, in foreclosure, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, the following property: House and lot north side of Third-street, adjoining the Third-street Church, sold to J. HENDRICKS for $3,700; house and lot south side One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, sold to G. W. LOSS for $3,000. A legal sale of a house and lot on the south side of Thirtieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, under the direction of the same referee, and a Sheriff's sale of property, with water right, on One Hundred and Twentieth-street, east of Avenue A, were both adjourned until Tuesday next.

JOHNSON & MILLER, at public auction, disposed of a small three-story and basement brick house with brown-stone trimmings, known as No. 51 West Forty-fourth-street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; purchaser, J. R. WEST; price $11,000—a low figure.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. sold a valuable full-sized building lot on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, to P. H. FROST, for $7,600. The property No. 12 Bethune-street, between Greenwich and Washington streets, was also offered by the same firm, but withdrawn, no bids being received.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, offered for sale the four-story brown-stone front house and lot, 20 by 60 by 95, known as No. 548 Madison-avenue, between Fifty third and Fifty-fourth streets. No sale was effected, however, although nominally bid off by JAS. M. MCCAULEY for $42,000. A similar house and lot, No. 540 Madison-avenue, on the corner of the avenue and Fifty-third-street, advertised to be sold yesterday by Messrs. STEVENSON & CO., was not offered, from the fact that the property has recently been sold by the firm for $62,500. The dimensions of the last-named premises are 20.5 by 60 by 95.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at an executor's sale, offered the property known as Nos. 324 and 326 Pearl-street, lot running through to Water-street, and numbered on that thoroughfare 264 and 266. The lot is nearly 50 feet front, by about 231 feet in depth, and upon it are erected several large brick buildings, among others, the Walton House. No bid being received, the property was withdrawn.

No further business was transacted except a receiver's sale by A. JOURNEAY, of no special interest, embracing the disposition of some assets, accounts, &c., belonging to JOHN W. BETTS, sold for $1. Today, at the Exchange, quite a number of sales are noticed to take place, for information in regard to which reference is made to our advertising columns, or to the weekly list of sales projected, as published in this column on Monday last.

Exchange Sales—Tuesday, March 21, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.	
3-story brick house and lot, s. s., No. 408 West 44th-st., 150 ft. w. 9th-av., house 25x50, lot 25x100.5	$13,200
2 2-story and attic brick buildings and lot, s. s., Nos. 69 and 71 Cherry-st., 69.8 ft. w. James-slip, lot 33.5x61	8,400
By Roberts & McGuire.	
2-story and basement brick house and lot, s. s., No. 322 East 49th-st., 282.6 ft. e. 2d-av., house 19.2x45, lot 19.2x100.5	$8,600
1 lot with buildings thereon, w. s. 1st-av., 24.9 ft. n. 25th-st., lot 24.8x75	8,100
House and lot, n.s. 3d-st., adjoining Third-street Church, lot 14.6x64	3,700
House and lot, s. s. 121st-st., 490 ft. e. 4th-av., lot 20x100.11	3,000
By Johnson & Miller.	
3-story and basement brick house, n. s., No. 51 West 44th-st., 278.4 ft. e. 6th-av., lot 16.8x100.5	$11,000
By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.	
1 lot, s. s. West 55th-st., 350 ft. e. 10th-av., 25x100.5	$7,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE, 17TH-ST.—FOR sale, a full-size brown-stone high-stoop house, in excellent order and well-built; $22,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW FOUR-story brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, 20 by 65, No. 14 East 45th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; terms very easy. Inquire of the owner, C. FOX, No. 12 East 45th-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BUILDING FOR manufacturing purposes, No. 116 and 118 West 25th-st., 44.6x80; five-story and basement; good steam power, &c. Apply to JAMES STEPHENS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN LOTS OF GROUND in one plot on 37th and 38th sts., near 11th-av.; the present occupant will take a lease for a term of years, if desired. Inquire in the office on the premises, No. 524 West 38th-st.

A CHEAP RENT.—BUY A NICE HOME ON terms that let the rent go as payment for fifty to seventy-five per cent. of the cost. For such houses, worth $3,000, $4,000, $8,000 and $10,500, inquire of A. COGGSWELL, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 325 West 21st-st; house 22x40 feet; high stoop, brick front, two stories and attic; lot 25 feet by half the block; price $10,000. Inquire of A. KNOX, No. 305 West 19th-st., or No. 55 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 46 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in 32d-st. near 5th-av., 25x60x100, built by Robbins, and in perfect order.
JAMES R. GIBSON, JR., No. 77 Cedar-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 31 PINE-ST.,
OFFERS FOR SALE

A splendidly-furnished brown-stone house in 42d-st., near 5th-av., replete with all the most approved conveniences, or will be leased for one or more years.

Also,
Two brown-stone-front houses on Beekman-place.

Also,
A brick house in 22d-st., near 9th-av., will be sold cheap.

Also,
A very handsomely-furnished house in 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on a Columbia College lease.

Also,
A small house in 46th-st., near Lexington-av., will be sold furnished, or will be leased.

Also,
A first-class English-basement house in West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also,
A full sized house in fine order in West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also,
A first-class house in Waverley-place, or will be exchanged for a Madison-av. house.

Also,
A brick house in East 9th-st., full-sized, in fine order, will be sold cheap.

Also,
A brown-stone house in East 60th-st., near 4th-av.

Also,
A handsomely-furnished brown-stone house in 60th-st., near Lexington-av., in perfect order and ready for immediate occupation.

Also,
Furnished houses in various localities, rents ranging from $2,400 to $7,000 per year.

FOR SALE.

On 5th-av., a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; price, $85,000; or with elegant furniture for $110,000.

ALSO,
To rent on Madison-av., a superior furnished house at $1,000 per month.

ALSO,
On 5th-av., below 30th-st., a superior house.

ALSO,
A corner property on a ground rent.

Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq.
DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq

WARD & OGDEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS.
Broadway, corner 17th-st.
Union-square.

N. B.—Brown-stone houses for sale at reduced valuation, from $12,000 to $125,000—their extensive list obtained upon application or by mail.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1853.)

Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.

The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, interest and dividends collected.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THE BEST BUILT houses in New-York.

North-east corner of Madison-av. and 54th-st., finished in hard-wood throughout; built by J. C. Saires.

South-west corner of Madison-av. and 43d-st., extra large; built by Duggan.

South-east corner of Madison-av. and 43d-st., extra large; built by Keech.

All the above are very elegant and will be sold on terms to suit. Apply to
JOHN HOEY, 59 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESS MEN.—For sale, a very valuable and well-improved store property, situated in the centre of the leather business and fronting on two streets; size 26x250 feet. We have a responsible party who will lease for a term of years at eleven per cent. upon the price asked.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on approved first-class real estate in this City or Brooklyn; no bonus required.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN.
No. 100 Broadway.
Refer by permission to
Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 713 Broadway, offers for let or lease: The store and dwelling at north-east corner Waverley-place and 6th-av., (No. 76 6th-av.)

Store and dwelling No. 394 Water-st., will give five years' lease; possession immediately.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 424 WEST 43D-ST., between 9th and 10th avs; high stoop, three story, in good repair, with all the modern improvements; lot 16.3x100 feet; house 16.8x40 feet; will be sold cheap. Inquire of the owner, No. 28 Ferry-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE HIGH-stoop four-story brown-stone house, No. 417 Madison-av. For terms apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

THREE HOUSES ON 57TH-ST., near the Park entrance, for sale, or will exchange for a fine house on the 5th-av.
J. D. DEAILING, Box No. 11 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR RENT—BROWN-STONE four-story high-stoop house, No. 31 East 39th-st.; built by Robbins. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—NO. 417 MADison-av., No. 31 East 39th-st.; built by Robbins. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE handsome brown-stone house in Greene-av., near Classon-av.; all modern improvements; moderate price and early possession. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 203 Montague-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large first-class three-story house on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 1½ Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ON PROSPECT-ST., ORANGE, N. J.—Perfect concrete (stone) house; eleven large, high-ceiled rooms, complete; all modern improvements; gas, water; 2½ acres in terraces, with grove, brook; location very high, commanding extensive views; six minutes' walk from depot; excellent neighborhood.
HAMILTON & WALLIS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st., New-York.

A NICE TRUCK FARM ON LONG Island, eight miles from ferries; will pay for itself in a very few years; price $10,000; terms, twenty to twenty-five per cent. cash; seventy-five to eighty per cent. on bond and mortgage, if desired. Address S. F. GOODING, care of *American Agriculturist*, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS of Daniel Brinckerhoff, Esq., for sale, on Manhasset Bay, north shore, Long Island, fourteen miles from the City; adapted for both Winter and Summer residence; if not sold will be let furnished, if desired. Apply for particulars to B. MYERS, 16 Beekman-st.

A.—FOUR FINE NEW HOUSES IN Flushing, Long Island, fifty minutes from City Hall, (forty trains a day,) in a high, very healthy location; prices, $3,000, $4,000, $8,200 and $10,500. Inquire of S. F. GOODING, at Mr. Judd's residence, Flushing; or, A. COGGSWELL, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

A REVISED PRINTED LIST OF COUNTRY property for sale and to let mailed upon receipt of stamp, or given upon application.

N. B.—No charge made for registering property on our list.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.—ONE HOUR from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; very desirable lots fronting on Main-st.; plank walk to station and plank walk in front of each lot; handsome improvements on every side; payments, $10 monthly. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK—THE most successful and accessible suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views; desirable building sites, near station.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE IN TARRYTOWN—IN good location, a well-built and well-finished two-story frame house, filled in with brick, having parlor, dining-room, six bedrooms, water in kitchen, heater and gas throughout.
JNO. S. LAMSON, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE; PRICE, $6,500; forty minutes from City Hall, on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; two story, attic an basement; furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—PEEKSKILL, N. Y., South-st., opposite First Presbyterian Church, two brick houses, with modern improvements; ten rooms each; barn, garden and fruit; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire on the premises.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—AN ELEGANT country seat and farm of 134 acres, in every way very desirable; residence, with 50 or 100 acres if desired.
BLACKWELL & MARKS,
No. 55 Libety-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—A VERY DESIRABLE residence, with lot 100x300, three minutes' walk from station-house; has thirteen rooms; all improvements; $15,000.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

NEW-ROCHELLE.—TO LET, AN ATtractive residence on the main street; one acre of land handsomely improved and shaded; an ornamental cottage house, with ten rooms; stable, &c.; $800.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—TO LET, A NEAT cottage on a wide avenue, near station, ten rooms, lot 80x200; $500.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, A HOUSE WITH fourteen rooms; all improvements; lot 80x300; shaded and ornamented.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR sale, near New-Dorp Station, Staten Island, a farm of thirty-three acres, with good house and out-buildings. Apply to J. M. PHELPS, No. 135 Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR sale, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, ten minutes from landing, cottage house and three lots of ground, for $3,200. J. M. PHELPS, 135 Broadway.

$350 PER ANNUM, FOR A FARM OF 100 acres; house, twelve rooms; out-buildings; plenty of fruit; thirty miles from New-York. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE residence, three minutes' walk from station, twelve rooms; all improvements; lot 56x180; $3,750.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE, FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT, PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH, DUNNELLEN,
ROSELLE, SOMERVILLE,
WESTFIELD, CLINTON.

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st.
A. D. HOPE,
General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

CITY OF SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.
POSITIVE SALE.

The residence of the subscriber, large and commodious dwelling, on West-av., within five minutes' walk of depot; situation attractive, with a fine view of the Sound; house fitted with gas, furnace, range, and hot and cold water in kitchen and laundry; house and out-houses in fine order; three acres of ground with ornamental trees, large orchard in full bearing; large garden with forty pear trees of choicest varieties in full bearing; small fruits, &c.; forty-two miles from city; twelve trains a day each way, and steam-boat once a day. Also two-story and basement store and two houses on Main-st., near the depot. Also sixty building lots near centre of the city, five minutes' walk from depot. If the above property is not disposed of by 1st May, will then be sold at auction; 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage five years if desired. Apply to subscriber, L. H. MOORE, at his residence, City of South Norwalk, Conn., or
WM. S. TOOLE, No. 195 Fulton-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

FOR SALE—Eight minutes' walk from depot, a house containing eight rooms, good garret and cellar, gas throughout, well and rain water in the kitchen; price, $3,200; terms easy. For further particulars apply to SPAULDING & COOK, Elizabeth, N. J., or to Mr. BROOKFIELD, No. 51 Cedar-st.

TO LUMBER AND COAL DEALERS.

For sale or exchange for City property.

About seven acres on Harlem River, near High Bridge. This plot would make a very valuable Lumber or Coal Yard, and as a speculation is certain to advance greatly in value. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE VILLAGE OF West Farms, a very desirable residence for both Summer and Winter. The house has all the modern conveniences and improvements; gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c., and is in most excellent order.

The grounds—either seven or fourteen acres, as may be desired—are beautifully laid out, with large garden; plenty of fruit and fine lawn, with large forest and evergreen trees; out-buildings all in perfect condition. The situation is exceedingly accessible, being distant but five minutes' drive from Tremont, or six minutes' from Morrisania stations, on the Harlem Railroad, over good roads, or twenty minutes from Harlem steamboat, over Southern Boulevard, and but half an hour's drive from Central Park.

Will be sold on very liberal terms, furnished or unfurnished, or exchanged for good City property, together with horses, carriages, fine cows, and every variety of poultry if desired. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

CENTRE-ST., ORANGE, N. J., (MACADamized, lighted with gas;) handsome residence, sixteen rooms, bath-room, laundry, gas throughout, large furnace, wide piazzas, greenhouse, ample stable accommodations, out-buildings, eight acres in garden, lawns under highest cultivation, abundance of fruit, ornamental forest shade-trees, adjoining finest improvements in the State. OWNER WANTS TO SELL. Permits, full particulars of HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York. ORANGE A SPECIALTY.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUND, NEAR THE village of Rye, Westchester County, at Milton Point, a desirable residence for both Summer and Winter, with three acres, and good stable and garden attached, commanding extensive views of Long Island Sound and surrounding country, with excellent boating and bathing. To a good tenant would be rented for the Summer, with privilege of purchase. For terms, &c., apply to JNO. & WM. GEDNEY, Milton, or to ROBERT STUYVESANT, 23 Wall-st.

AT LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE AT A low figure, a most desirable medium-size house, situated on the sea front, containing nine bed-rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, laundry, dumb waiter, butler's pantry, gas, and all necessary conveniences; is completely and beautifully furnished. Photograph can be seen.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway,
Special agents for all Long Branch real estate.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE residence situated on a corner, three-quarters of a mile from station; large house; fifteen rooms handsomely finished in hard woods; a wide English hall, and all the modern improvements; grounds comprise five acres, highly ornamented and shaded with old forest-trees; coach-house, stable, and greenhouse; $20,000. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

A FORTY-TWO-ACRE FARM IN MONroe County, Penn., two miles from Stroudsburg; price $2,600, on easy terms.
A. COGGSWELL, No. 245 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET IN THE NINTH WARD—House No. 8 Barrow-st. Apply at No. 86 Ann-st.

NOBBY LITTLE HOUSE.

Three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone, furnished, A1 neighborhood, to let from May or June till October; figures very low. Beekman Hill, No. 322½ East 50th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.

The premises No. 17 East 16th-st., two or three doors west of Union-square, to be fitted into a store on the 1st of May, 1871. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or of R. G. RICHARDS, No. 953 Broadway.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—About fifteen miles from the City, and 1¼ miles from the depot, on the New-Haven Railroad, consisting of a large mansion and cottage, barns, stable, ice-houses, (filled,) garden and fruit-trees, with ten acres of ground or more, if required; the situation and surroundings of this property are elegant, and will be rented for private or boarding purposes, with immediate possession. Further particulars of WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, at Plainfield, N. J., a very pretty, convenient country house, handsomely furnished, gas, stationary wash-tubs, Beebee range, furnace, &c.; one acre of ground, prettily laid out, good stable, cow and chicken houses; the place is situated in the best part of Plainfield, away from the village, within ten minutes of station. For further particulars address F. S., Box No. 323 Post-office, New-York.

ONLY $1,800 PER YEAR FOR THE splendid brown-stone house, with all improvements, stable and six lots, handsomely laid out, on 129th-st., about 200 feet west of 6th-av. This is unquestionably the best house in Harlem. Apply to P. O'SHEA, No. 27 Barclay-st.

A.—HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FUR-NISHED and unfurnished houses to let at reduced rental, in desirable localities, adapted for private or boarding purposes.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR RENT—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST houses in Elizabeth, N. J., unfurnished or partially furnished, on the Hill; lease for years; large garden, well stocked with fruit. Apply to Rev. SAMUEL A. CLARK, at Elizabeth.

TO RENT—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 130 East 16th-st., four stories, 25 feet front, three rooms deep, in excellent order throughout. For further particulars apply to F. C. BOWMAN, No. 7 Beekman-st.

YONKERS—TO LET OR FOR SALE, A large number of houses unfurnished or furnished, of all descriptions and prices.
YOUMANS, Agent, No. 47 Dock-st., Yonkers.

TO LEASE—ON MURRAY HILL, EAST 35th-st., a furnished house, very desirable for a moderate-sized family. For particulars apply to JOHN R. HARRIS, No. 52 Howard-st.

AN ITALIAN VILLA AT RUTHER-FURD Park; high ground, fine views, well shaded, near station, completely furnished; rent $1,000.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON JERSEY Heights, Jersey City, two-story attic and basement house in good condition; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYRE, No. 41 Park-row, Room 2.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A SMALL farm of ten acres, with good dwelling of ten rooms; well of good water, barn, &c. Apply to J. M. RIDLEY, No. 36 Beekman-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A.—SPLENDID (NEW) OFFICES—$500 to $2,500 each, at No. 245 Broadway; some of them the best lighted rooms in the City (by a new process;) warmed by steam, fronting upon the open City Hall Park; a suite of two to five connected rooms, fine for insurance or other companies.
ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 245 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE; ALSO LOFTS, LISPENard-st., near Broadway; store No. 49, $1,200; small loft, $350; No. 47, second loft, $650; No. 45, small loft, $250; basement, No. 51, $250. Inquire at Store No. 49, or of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A FINE STORE TO LET—ON MURRAY-st., well adapted for produce commission; five stories, brown-stone front.
A. COGGSWELL, No. 245 Broadway.

TO RENT.—DESIRABLE OFFICES, WITH commodious safes, in the Park Bank building; reached by stair-way and first-class elevator; also, the southerly basement. Inquire at the bank.

WHOLESALE BUSINESS OR STOR-AGE.—To let, the strongly-built store No. 373 Washington-street, near Beach. Apply at No. 34 East 31st-st., near Madison-av.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25 BY 100 feet, lighted on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES AT NO. 68 WALL-st., suitable for lawyers or other business persons of good standing, to let. Apply at Room 10 for terms.

STORE AND LOFTS TO LET AT NO. 9 Gold-st. Rent low. Inquire on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

120 CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX OF GOUVERNEUR MORRIS WILKINS, DECEASED,

120 LOTS, COMPRISING THE TWO ENTIRE BLOCKS BOUNDED BY CENTRAL PARK, ST. NICHOLAS-AV., 7TH-AV. BOULEVARD, 110TH, 111TH, AND 112TH STS.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and of S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, Esq., No. 182 Grand-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JOHN S. BEECHER as assignee, &c., vs. ABRAHAM B. CLARK et al.—Pursuant to an order of this Court, made in this cause on the 18th day of February, 1871, the undersigned, as receiver, appointed in this cause, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of March, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, the following described premises, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, formerly known as No. 203 Walker-street, on the south side of New Canal-street, formerly Walker-street, beginning at a point seventy feet (70 feet) westerly from the south-westerly corner of Chrystie and New Canal streets, formerly called Walker-street, running thence southerly and parallel with Chrystie-street seventy-five (75) feet, thence westerly and parallel with New Canal-street, formerly called Walker-street, twenty-three feet and one inch, (23.01,) thence northerly and parallel with Chrystie-street seventy-five (75) feet to New Canal-street, formerly called Walker-street, and thence easterly along said southerly line of New Canal-street, formerly called Walker-street, twenty-three feet one inch (23.01) to the place of beginning, the said premises being now known as No. 130 Canal-street, and being the same premises described in deed dated May 11, 1848, made by George E. Sherwood and others to Abraham B. Clark, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 507 of Conveyances at page 29. The sale will be subject to confirmation by the Court.—Dated Feb. 23, 1871.
JOHN S. BEECHER, Receiver.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. WEDNESDAY, March 22, at 3½ P. M., on the premises:

Executor's sale, at auction, of an attractive residence on Waverley-st., and two neat cottages on Prospect-st., Jersey City Heights, Hudson City, N. J., being the estate of R. L. Jaques, deceased. The dwelling contains eleven rooms and improvements, and the grounds comprise seven City lots, well laid out; abundance of fruit; fine view of New-York and vicinity. The cottages contain seven rooms each, and have full lots. Horse-cars to Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries pass every ten minutes, and in every way the property is most desirably situated. For maps apply to auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

BY S. DINGEE & CO.,
No. 82 Cedar-st.,
AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS IN REAL ESTATE, LOANS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

PARTITION SALE ADJOURNED TO SATURDAY, March 25, 1871, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, VALUABLE PROPERTY at Fordham, N. Y. Supreme Court—John B. Haskin agt. John Bussing—Three new and convenient dwelling-houses, stables, improvements, plots, and fourteen lots, fronting on Central-av., opposite Episcopal Church. Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage. Possession immediately.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer, No. 10 Pine-st.

THE GUNTHER ESTATE,
Situated in the Village of Jamaica, L. I., will be SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, noon. This fine estate has been occupied by its owner fifty years, is one of the finest country-seats on Long Island, situated on high ground, overlooking the village and surrounding country; mansion large, Mansard roof, conservatory, out-buildings, &c.; eight acres of land, large garden, orchard and grove. Sale peremptory. Terms liberal.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE AT MOTT HAVEN.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 22, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, a modern and attractive Swiss cottage, 35x32, and four lots, handsomely located on Macomb-av. and Harlem Railroad, three minutes from depot and ten minutes from Harlem River; grounds tastefully laid out; fruit and shade trees; two-thirds can remain on mortgage. Photographic view and maps at No. 14 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, handsome residence in Brooklyn; three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 77 Hanson-place, fifty feet from Portland-av., lot 20x112; house in fine order and complete, with modern improvements; near the parks, and within easy access of the ferries; high ground and healthy location. Terms easy; maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: Estate of Varion Vion, deceased, by order Wm. H. Bell, executor.

NINTH-AVENUE—Premises Nos. 451 and 453, corner 35th-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE sale TODAY, at the Exchange, by Mr. BLEECKER, of some splendid building sites at Fordham Ridge, near Kingsbridge, and close to Jerome Park.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR one year, by a careful and responsible tenant, consisting of gentleman and wife; house must be of medium size, well furnished, and within one hour of New-York. Address, stating terms and locality, A. K., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FIFTH-AV. HOUSE WANTED IN exchange for three houses, brown-stone fronts, four-story high, 20.60x100 on 57th-st., near the Park entrance. State particulars.
J. D. DEAILING, Box No. 11 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE NINTH WARD—Part of a house suitable for a small private family. Address M. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN S. BROWN,

BELFAST, IRELAND.

TRADE { Shamrock Leaf. } MARK.

Manufacturer of only first-class TABLE DAMASK, superior to any imported into the United States. These goods are noted for their beauty of design, elegance of fabric and durability of wear.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

215 Church-st., New-York.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE HAS REmoved to Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, second floor, corner of 13th-st., and is better supplied than ever before with real curiosities, ancient and modern; dress goods and shawls, bronzes, china-ware, Persian-rugs, &c. Merchants and the public generally are invited to call and examine them.

MILLINERY.

GEORGE SLOANE,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
WEDNESDAY, March 22,
a full assortment of trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets and Hats, Millinery and Fancy Goods.

E. MATHERS & CO. NO. 891 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts., will have their opening of Paris Bonnets and London Round Hats, White Chips a specialty, Flowers and Feathers, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 22 and 23.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. CURTIS ON "MANHOOD."

A Medical Essay on the cause and cure of Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Sedentary Life, Excess, overtaxed Constitution, Abuses of the System, &c., &c. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to Marriage, and the remedies therefor—the results of 20 years' successful practice, by E. DE F. CURTIS, M. D., F. R. C. S., &c.

"'Curtis on Manhood' should be read by the young for its instruction, and by the afflicted as a source of relief. It will injure no one."—*Medical Times & Gazette.*

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether he be parent, preceptor or clergyman."—*London Times.*

Price $1 by mail. Address Dr. CURTIS, No. 9 Tremont-place, Boston, Mass.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th sts. and 36th

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; new original designs; cheapest in City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSPEPTICS AND PERSONS OF weak digestive powers will find just the article they want in the highly-nutritive and easily-digested Fresh Beef in cans, for sale at retail by first-class grocers; wholesale at the store of the N. Y. and Texas Beef Company, No. 16 Cedar-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JNO. K. HOPPEL.

EGGS FOR SALE FROM CHOICE breeds of poultry. For price list address A. REVERE, Tarrytown, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 22, at 10½ o'clock, within their store:
2,067 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,100 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Landing per steam-ship *Algeria.*
The above lot of fruit is now ready for examination at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City.
At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
3,370 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,040 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo *Ramirez.*
Immediately after, on Pier No. 6 East River:
4,000 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,320 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo *Gaselle.*
Immediately after, on Pier No. 12 East River:
4,130 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,100 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo *Julia Kelly.*

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF VERY FINE AND RARE OIL-PAINTINGS—Trustees' and Executors' Sale. The Gallery of the late CALVIN FLINT SPEAR, deceased, to be sold at Auction on FRIDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock at the sales-room No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

This collection has been in the family for over twenty years, and comprises the works of Raphael, Carlo Dolci, Pietro Cortona, Terini, Casper Poussin, Baptiste, Romano, Peter Moleyn, P. Wouvermans, Verboom, Vanderneer, P. Patel Teniers, Valasquez, Polemberg, Naysmith, G. Stuart Doughty, Wilson, and other celebrated masters.

Full descriptive catalogues at the Auctioneers', No. 389 Fulton-st., where the pictures are now on exhibition.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE SALES AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., in addition to their real estate business and the appraisement of property, give their especial attention to the sales of furniture at auction at owners' residences. Office No. 77 Cedar-st.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY,
BOSTON, MASS.,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, March 20, 1871.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent, until 12 M., April 20, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place, the iron-work of the third and fourth floors and roof of the new Post-office and Treasury building in Boston, Mass., as exhibited by drawings marked 11, 42, 21, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, and the accompanying plans and schedule, consisting principally of rolled wrought-iron beams and girders.

The work to be delivered and put in place at such times as may, from time to time, be required by the Superintendent, provided that each floor and the roof shall be made the subject of a separate order, and that the contractor shall be allowed thirty days for the making and putting in place of each floor, and ninety days for making and putting in place the roof.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and machinery belonging to the building in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.

Scaffolding will be furnished by the contractors.

The work will not be subdivided among the different bidders, but will be considered and awarded in the aggregate.

Ninety per cent. of the amount due will be paid on the completion of each floor, the balance on the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney, of the District where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, and of the printed form and schedule, will not be considered, neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals must be indorsed "Bids for Iron-work, Post-office and Sub-Treasury, Boston, Mass.," and addressed to Gridley J. F. Bryant, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES APPRAISER'S STORES, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, March 9, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 27th day of March, 1871, for furnishing, fitting and putting in place the iron shutters and doors of the United States Appraisers' Stores, Philadelphia, Penn., as shown by drawings Nos. 8, 11 and 15, the schedule, and this advertisement.

Payments will be made monthly, on the estimate of the Superintendent, of the value of such work as may be completed and in place in the building, at the rate of 90 per cent., 10 per cent. to be withheld until the completion of the contract.

The work will require to be all completed and put in place within three months after the contract is signed, and the contractor has been notified to go on with the work.

Plans and specifications of the shutters, and forms for proposals, can be obtained on application to the Superintendent. Bidders will also be permitted to submit proposals, based on their own designs, explanatory drawings and specifications of which must accompany the bids.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney of the District where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of shutters, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals must be endorsed "Bids for Fire-proof Shutters, Appraisers' Stores, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania." CHARLES S. CLOSE, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL MYERS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupt, and to other persons interested, that on the 9th day of March, 1871, a petition was duly filed in said Court by Richard Warren, assignee of said bankrupt, for leave to compound and compromise the debt due said estate by A. Myers, of Philadelphia, Penn., at ten cents on the dollar; that on the 10th day of March, 1871, an order was issued directing that a hearing in the matter of said petition be had before John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York City, in said district; that the 4th day of April, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., is fixed, at which time, at the office of said Register, all persons to whom this notice is given are to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition authorizing said assignee to compound and compromise the said debt, as in said petition prayed for.—New-York, March 21, A. D. 1871.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES, ACTS 1862 AND 1867, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE NEVADA FREEHOLD PROPERTIES TRUST.—The creditors of the above-named Company residing in America, are required on or before the 1st day of September, 1871, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts and claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to JAMES FORD, of No. 53 Moorgate-st., in the City of London, England, the official liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said official liquidator, are by their solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor Bacon, at No. 13 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, aforesaid, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

SATURDAY, the 4th day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for the hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1871.
JOSHUA BIRD ALLEN, Chief Clerk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

OFFICE OF H. FELLOWES & CO.,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FELLOWES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
C. FELLOWES, JR.
BIRNEY FELLOWES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is FELLOWES & CO.; that the general business intended to be transacted by such partnership is a general stock, commission and brokerage business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in said business are CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Jr., BIRNEY FELLOWES and DAVID P. MORGAN; that the said CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Jr., and BIRNEY FELLOWES are general partners, and severally reside in the village of Edgewater, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; that the said DAVID P. MORGAN is a special partner, and his place of residence is also at the said village of Edgewater, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said DAVID P. MORGAN has contributed to the common stock is as follows, viz.: the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the third day of March, A. D. 1871, and the day at which it will terminate is the first day of January, A. D. 1872.

C. FELLOWES, Jr., } General Partners.
BIRNEY FELLOWES, }
DAVID P. MORGAN, Special Partner.
[Internal revenue stamp 5 cents cancelled]

Dated NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

EDWARD HAIGHT, LATE PRESIDENT of the Bank of Commonwealth, having associated with him his son EDWARD HAIGHT, JR., will, under the firm of EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., transact a banking and stock brokerage and commission business at No. 9 Wall, corner of New-st., in this City.
EDWARD HAIGHT.
EDWARD HAIGHT, Jr.
MARCH 20, 1871.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

BREMEN.

HILLMAN'S HOTEL,
ranking as one of the leading first-class hotels in Germany. It is located near the railway station and the rampart promenades, and fitted up with all the modern improvements and in the most elegant style.

MEDICAL.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS. THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and Cork Harbor the day following.

"OCEANIC," Capt. DIGBY MURRAY, is appointed to sail from New-York SATURDAY, April 15, at 2 P. M.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S OFFICES, No. 19 Broadway, N. Y. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Algeria, Wednes.. Mar. 22 | Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 23
Abyssinia, Weds.. Mar. 29 | Calabria, Thursday, Mar. 30
Java, Wednesday, April 5 | Samaria, Saturday, April 1
Russia, Wednes., April 12 | Tripoli, Thursday, April 6
Cuba, Wednesday, April 19 | Parthia, Thursday, Apr. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.......................$145, gold.
Return Tickets...............................$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets..............................$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA IS DETAINED until THURSDAY, 23d inst. Passengers embark at 10 A. M. C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.
India......Sat., Mar. 25 | Anglia......Sat., April 15
Columbia...Sat., April 1 | Britannia...Sat., April 22
Australia...Sat., April 8 | Europa......Sat., April 29

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN............March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, April 5, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...April 12, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.........April 15, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...April 19, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Cap. T. W. FREEMAN, April 26, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Mar. 25, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Havana,) Tuesday, April 4, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, March 25, at 9 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, April 1, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
ST. LAURENT, LEMARIE....SATURDAY, March 25

For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 30, steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 42, North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, and connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. Lapidge, touching at Manzanillo, Acapulco and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 28th inst.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, April 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS (via Nassau) Mar. 23
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.............March. 30
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS (via Nassau) Apr. 6

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Saturday, April 8
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken........Tuesday, April 18
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Friday, April 28

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER........................April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail March 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

NO. 27 PINE-ST.,

Offer for sale, and recommend as a SAFE HOME INVESTMENT, and the cheapest New-England Security in the market, the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Connecticut Western R. R. Co.,

Coupon or Registered, and by the Legislature of Connecticut made free of all State Tax—Seven per Cent. interest, payable January and July in New-York. They have thirty years to run. The subscribed Capital Stock of the Company is $1,620,000, all of which, except $45,000, has been paid in cash. Of this, $750,000 has been subscribed and paid by the City of Hartford. The mortgage is made in trust to the Treasurer of the State. The Bonds are registered in the office of the Controller of the State, and countersigned by him, and by the terms of the Charter can only be delivered by him to the Company in the proportion of $2,000 bonds for $3,000 cash previously expended in the construction of the road.

The road extends from Hartford, where it connects with the whole New-England system of railroads, westerly to Millerton, on the New-York State line, where it connects with the Harlem Road, north and south; with the Dutchess and Columbia to Fishkill, now completed; with the Poughkeepsie and Eastern to Poughkeepsie, to be finished in July, and with the Connecticut and Rondout Road, soon to be built, opening direct connection with the coal supplies of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. A wide field for business is opened by its numerous railroad and river connections in supplying the country with coal, lumber, grain, cattle and breadstuffs from the west, and returning iron, lime, marble and the manufacturing products of the many thrifty towns along its line.

The grading is complete, a part of the iron purchased, and track-laying will commence as soon as the condition of the bed will permit.

The character of the Managers, among whom are Hon. WM. H. BARNUM, Ex-Gov. HOLLEY, GEO. M. BARTHOLOMEW, Esq., and JAMES GOODWIN, Esq., is a guarantee that the enterprise will be carried through in a substantial and economical manner.

The price of the Bonds is 90 per cent. and accrued interest.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST.,

announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on

JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,

NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND

BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

MICHIGAN BONDS WANTED.

Bonds issued by cities, counties and towns in the State of Michigan, in aid of Railroads.

DAVIS & EDSALL, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 70 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THIS office on the 14th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of the next election:

DIRECTORS.

JONATHAN D. STEELE,	DAVID STEWART,
JOHN MORTIMER, JR.,	J. TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
EDWARD ELSWORTH,	THOS. C. DOREMUS,
PETER NAYLOR,	JOSEPH W. MEEKS,
WM. H. WISNER,	WM. D. THOMPSON,
GEORGE F. THOMAE,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
HENRY ROWLAND,	JAMES STOKES,
EDW. L. HEDDEN,	JAMES R. TAYLOR,
BENJ. G. ARNOLD,	COE ADAMS,
WM. W. PARKIN,	FRED. SCHUCHARDT,
HENDERSON MOORE,	DANIEL S. SCHANK,
PETER NOTMAN,	A. ROBERTSON WALSH,
WM. H. NEWMAN,	HENRY F. HITCH,
JAMES L. FLINT,	GEO. ST. J. SHEFFIELD,
WILLIAM WATT,	JAMES W. ELWELL,
WM. GROSVENOR,	JOSEPH W. GREENE,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON,	THOMAS POPE,
HENRY A. HOWE,	

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.
ADAM NORRIE, JER'H V. SPADER.
JOHN B. CASH.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day Mr. HENRY A. HOWE was elected President, in place of Mr. J. D. Steele, resigned on account of ill-health, and Mr. PETER NOTMAN was elected Vice-President and Secretary. P. NOTMAN, Vice-President and Secretary.

ELECTION. PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1871.

The annual election for fifteen (15) directors of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 3d April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS, REGISTERED with the State Auditor and payable by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE STOCK for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

PRICE UNTIL APRIL 1, 90 PER CENT IN CURRENCY.

Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Free of Government Tax,
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
of the
WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.
Denominations,
$500 AND $1,000.

ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN,

From January, 1870, Convertible into Stock and Receivable for Lands at Par. Land Grant of over One Million Acres from Government. Upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a

FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.

Lands Exempted from Taxation for 15 Years by Acts of Legislature. 120 Miles Road Built, from which income is derived, with rapidly increasing receipts. But 34 Miles More Road to Build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract. An Air-Line from St. Paul and the North-west to Milwaukee and Chicago. Total amount of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.

PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUED INTEREST,

at which figure they pay at present premium on Gold, 6 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Ex-Chief-Justice of Supreme Court, State of New-York, J. DUTTON STEELE and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, where a large amount of the Bonds have been sold. These parties are required to see that proceeds of land sales are applied solely to the paying of these Bonds.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

The connections of this Road with the Northern Pacific and the whole North-west, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a Pamphlet and Map, which can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,

NO. 29 WALL-ST., AND

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,

NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

EDWARD HAIGHT, Late President of the National Bank of the Commonwealth. | EDWARD HAIGHT, JR., Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., corner of New-st., New-York.

We transact a general Banking Business, receiving deposits on which we allow interest and subject to check at sight.

As Agents of the United States Treasury, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the New United States Loans.

We will buy or sell on commission all the issues of Government Securities, Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

Investment orders particularly attended to.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

Certificates of Deposits issued payable with interest and available at all business centres.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 13, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stock holders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company for the election of three Directors for the term of three years, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened for transfers on 4th of April next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., March 16, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1871, at No. 34 New-st., Room No. 27. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and be reopened April 5. WM. S. THORN, Secretary.

OFFICE MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 35 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1871.

AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS of the charter, an annual election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 27th inst., for eight trustees in place of those whose term of service expires on that day, and also for three inspectors to hold the next annual election. Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN directors of this Company, constituting the second class, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 4th day of April prox., from 12 to 1 P. M. W. HAXTUN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the Company's office, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 3, 1871, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON NEW-JERSEY property, in sums from $5,000 to $20,000. New-Jersey mortgages bought under $40,000. Applications will be received from principals only. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge; understands bringing up the infant with the bottle; good City reference given; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 201 East 20th-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' OR NURSE'S, or chamber-maid and seamstress' situation, by a very respectable young woman; a good seamstress; can cut, fit and operate on machine; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable young woman; she is an excellent waitress, or will take chamber-work and waiting; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY AN American woman about 30; very respectable and experienced nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth, or an invalid; good seamstress, operates, &c.; best references; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 155 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 West 41st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A very good woman and an excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; good baker, &c.; has the best City references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as seamstress and to do light chamber-work in a private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 471 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands French fluting and doing up linens and fineries in superior style; unexceptionable references. Call or address for two days No. 150 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuits; is neat and obliging; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 1,325 Broadway, near 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; understands meats, soups, &c.; is a good baker of bread and biscuit and pastry; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation in a first-class family; no objection to do chamber-work and plain sewing; understands her duties, and has first-class City references. Apply for two days at No. 113 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first-class waitress; understands her duties perfectly; has good City references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman of experience a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to go in the country; good reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as children's nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 53 West 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook in a small, private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; best City references. Call at or address No. 107 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress; can cut and fit; understands family sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 5 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 223 East 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and sewing; has got her own machine, if necessary; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at 109 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a private family to do general house-work. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 211 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY an American girl; understands the care of milk and butter; is a very good baker; Westchester County preferred. To be seen until suited at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's washing; terms reasonable. Inquire at No. 112 Clinton-place, rear, second stoop, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her duties; Best City references. Call at or address No. 149 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as waitress or to do chamber-work and sewing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 446 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at 165 7th av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH, experienced young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at 420 3d-av.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, farmers and others wanting capable and well-recommended male and female help, or those lately landed, will find a full supply for every kind of work constantly on hand at CARPENTER'S large and old-established Employment House, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AT BEDELL'S NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., wanted large number of competent servants to fill places now vacant in City and country for Protestant and Catholics; ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, waitresses, &c.

ATTENTION!—THE NEW-YORK EMployment Agency, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., established fourteen years, furnishes well-recommended and capable Protestant and Catholic servants for City and country without delay.

FAMILIES, BOARDING-HOUSES, hotels, wanting first-class German, French, English, Irish male and female help, can be suited at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; English and American cooking; is a good baker; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 237 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse; understands the care of children from their birth; or to travel with a family going to Europe, and take care of an invalid lady; has had some experience in traveling. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 126 West 21st-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO SECURE a situation for her nurse, a young Protestant woman, thoroughly respectable and reliable, to take care of one or two small children; best reference given. Apply at present employers', 69 Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German lady, accomplished, musical, and experienced in household matters, in a family of good standing, where her talents and services will be appreciated. Address Box No. 2,898 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-rate plain cook, in a small private family; no objection to some washing and ironing if required; is a good baker; can give best City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant American woman as first-class cook in a small private family; has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; no objection to growing children, or to travel with a lady; good City reference. Call at No. 468 8th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; no objection to assist with fine washing if required; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 235 East 34th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, pastries, jellies and desserts; unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 292 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; can get up salads and clean silver thoroughly; or would do chamber-work and wait on a lady; best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 44th-st., in the private house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, lately landed, for general housework; no objections to a boarding-house. Call at No. 37 Monroe-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her duties; unexceptionable reference. Call or address 342 East 33d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; no objections to the country; the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 215 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 East 31st-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as laundress; good City reference. Address No. 347 East 17th-st., in store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook; has no objection to coarse washing; City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person to do chamber-work; has good City references. Call at No. 123 West 24th-st.; ring bell No. 7.

A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCATION DEsires a permanent situation as copyist. Address J. H., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Everett, Westminster and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman a large front room, bedroom communicating. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, "H," Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY FURnished suite of three or four rooms, together or separately; bath, &c., on floor; private table if desired; by season or year, at moderate terms; references exchanged. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ONE LARGE and one small front room, together or separately, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; good references required. Apply at No. 182 6th-av.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, ON third floor front, to let to a gentleman, without meals; private family. Apply at No. 78 Lexington-av., corner of 28th-st.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

ROOMS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED to let, singly, or en suite, at No. 7 West 25th-st., corner Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a young man who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; green-house, graperies, (hot and cold,) fruits, vegetables, and laying out of new grounds; is capable of taking the entire charge of a gentleman's country-place; can produce the very best reference from last place. Address for three days WILLIAM, seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man who thoroughly understands the cultivation of hot-house grapes, fruit, flowers, vegetables, and the proper management of a gentleman's country residence; can come highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, and punctuality. Address F. H. G., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a strong, willing colored man; understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, milking, &c.; has always been accustomed to country work, and is willing to hire for moderate wages; good references. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a sober, industrious, competent single man; understands the care of green-houses, graperies and making of gentlemen's new places; is a good vegetable gardener and has faithfully taken good care of gentlemen's houses, places and stocks; good City recommendations. Address W. H., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man of long experience in the care and treatment of hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers and vegetables; is married, (two in family;) can give good reference, and has and will give good satisfaction. Address M. J. H., Flushing, Long Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM, BY a steady, industrious man; is strong and willing, and not afraid of work; understands the care of horses, milking, &c.; will hire for moderate wages; best of reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY arrived from the old country, a situation as groom and coachman, or would go as groom; understands the business truly; thirteen years' reference; the country preferred. Address M. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, groom and plain gardener, by a capable, industrious and reliable young man, (married;) is a thorough hostler, a sober, neat, and desirable coachman; (a Protestant.) Apply to T. H. HENDRICKSON, No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND his wife; the man as coachman or gardener; thoroughly understands his duties on a gentleman's place; the wife as housekeeper or cook; best City reference. Address J. B., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Uptown Advertising Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as farmer, or to take charge of a small place; understands care of horses, growing vegetables, &c.; can be well recommended. Apply to A. B., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener, having eighteen years' practice in America in green-houses and graperies; is master of his profession in every department. Address H., No. 27 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; wages expected, $40 per month, with cottage to live in; one child; best of City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, by a young man; no objection to the country; has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 868 Broadway, in store, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a young man, Protestant, with a private family; fully capable of his business; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address WILLIAM, No. 1,241 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant single man as coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; reference will bear strictest investigation. Call or address W. B., No. 137 East 23d-st.; feed-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; the man as gardener in all its branches; the wife to do chamber-work or laundress; best City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or plain gardener, by a married man; has one child; has five years' best of reference from last employer. Address P. F., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS old, a situation where he can obtain some knowledge of gardening; good horseman. Address W. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands his business perfectly; has good reference. Call or address J. M., No. 67 Nassau-st., seed-store.

WANTED—BY A SMART BOY (SWISS) 16 years of age, a situation; he understands vegetable gardening; is able to tend a small greenhouse. Can be seen or address No. 114 Hester-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, HONEST and sober, a place as watchman, either night or day; has watched some years ago. Call on or address J. G. F., No. 452 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable young man; understands his business perfectly; best of reference. Call or address T. H., No. 139 East 24th-st., private stable.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, together; no objections to the country; one as first-class cook, the other as coachman or waiter; good references for both; also, wanted a place by a good French man as cook—wages, $50; also, by a first-class waitress with unexceptionable references; also by a good English ladies'-maid and seamstress. Inquire at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; can milk, and will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; good reference from last and former employer. Address COACHMAN, West New-Brighton Post-Office, Staten Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, (Protestant,) married; no children; aged 45; English by birth; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, green-houses, forcing and propagating pits; refers to present employer as to capability and integrity. Address J. J., Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; can milk; no objection to the country; first-class City reference from former and last employer. Address P. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S OR GARDENER'S situation, by a young married man, one child; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; two and a half years' reference from last employer. Call or address, for two days, H. FAY, No. 343 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMEN, A SITUATION for a coachman, 24 years of age and married; careful, industrious and temperate, and understands the business; an excellent opportunity. Refers to M. L. SYKES, JR., 52 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man lately landed in this country, a situation as plain gardener; can milk; can take care of horses. Address JOHN, Box 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD STEADY MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; best City references. Call for two days at No. 31 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; five years' City reference from last employer. Call or address T. G., 9 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a young German, who thoroughly understands his business. Address C. C., seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom. Address R. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

COLORED COACHMAN WANTED.—Must be first-class, sober, honest and obliging; for City in Winter, and country, near the City, in Summer; references required. Address Box No. 1,608 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PARLOR MAID and to assist in waiting; best City references required. Apply at No. 31 East 36th-st., for two days, from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT WAITRESS to assist in chamber-work in a small private family. Call between 9 and 10 A. M., Wednesday and Thursday, at 68 East 34th-st.; City reference required.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK, good washer and ironer, in a small private family; best City reference required. Apply at No. 235 West 52d-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHAMBER-maid. Apply at No. 20 East 17th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOKS, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c., immediately, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS. Apply, with City references, this morning from 10 to 12, at No. 22 East 38th-st.

PERSONAL.

WILL THE MOTHER OF LIZZY PRATT call at the Union Home School immediately, as her child is very sick.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

JAMES E. HAYES.....................Lessee and Manager
JOHN H. SELWYN.....................Acting Manager

A totally original drama, in five acts and six tableaux, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, written expressly for this theatre, will be presented THIS EVENING, entitled

HORIZON,

illustrative of a significant phase of New-York society, and embodying the varied incidents peculiar to AMERICAN FRONTIER LIFE in the year 1871, presented with elaborate scenic aids by Mr. J. E. HAYES, assisted by Mr. J. Johnson, including novel and appropriate

PANORAMIC EFFECTS.

The company has been selected for its special fitness to the contemporaneous and lifelike personages represented, including

Miss AGNES ETHEL,

from the Fifth-avenue Theatre, by permission of Mr. Augustin Daly.

Miss ADA HARLAND,

Mrs. J. J. PRIOR,	Mrs. ANNIE YEAMANS
Miss LULU PRIOR,	Miss BEANE,
Mrs. TARR,	Miss Lee,

LITTLE JEANNIE YEAMANS,

Mr. C. WHEATLEIGH,	Mr. J. K. MORTIMER,
Mr. J. B. STUDLEY,	Mr. HART CONWAY,
Mr. H. B. TEESDALE,	Mr. F. CHAPMAN,
Mr. C. WARWICK,	Mr. F. S. WILBUR,
Mr. G. E. SANDS,	Mr. W. H. POPE,
Mr. E. B. COLLINS,	Mr. JOHN PENDY,
Mr. GEORGE BEANE,	Mr. H. H. PRATT,
Mr. J. L. DEBONNAY,	Mr. ATKINS and

GEORGE L. FOX.

Mechanical Department............Mr. JAMES TAIT
Properties and Appointments.......Mr. R. CUTLER
Costumes by..............................Miss TRIMBLE
Music arranged and selected by Herr F. STREBINGER

MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M.

Doors open in the evening at 7¼. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

THIS WEDNESDAY, last time,

MONEY.

MESSRS. LESTER WALLACK, GILBERT, FISHER, MARLOWE, RINGGOLD, ROCKWELL, LANAGAN, HOLLAND, LEONARD, CURRAN, QUIGLEY, PECK, MESDAMES BARRY, MESTAYER, TRACY.

THURSDAY, MARRIED LIFE.

Messrs. Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddart, Ringgold, Lanagan, Mesdames Barry, Germon, Mestayer, Setton, Deland.

FRIDAY, last time, ROMANCE AND REALITY.

SATURDAY MATINEE, last time, MARRIED LIFE.

SATURDAY NIGHT, last time, OURS.

The above are announced for POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHTS, in consequence of the production of novelties.

On MONDAY, March 27, will be produced Mr. T. W. Robertson's LAST NEW PLAY, entitled

BIRTH.

In preparation, and to be presented for the first time in four years,

ROSEDALE.

STEINWAY HALL—MLLE. NILSSON.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON will give her LAST GRAND NILSSON CONCERT On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 22, at 8 P. M.

Mlle. NILSSON will be assisted by Miss ANNIE LOUISA CARY, BRIGNOLI, VERGER and VIEUXTEMPS.

The Grand Orchestra under the direction of MAX MARETZEK and Signor BOSONI.

On SATURDAY, March 25, at 1 P. M., MLLE. NILSSON'S GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.

General admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location; seats for Matinee, $1 extra. Can be had at Steinway Hall, No. 114 Broadway, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, MLLE. NILSSON'S FAREWELL CONCERT AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIRD GRAND CONCERT.
BROOKLYN CHORAL UNION.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
Mrs. GERTRUDE FRANKAU HESS.
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, Pianist.

Great chorus, grand orchestra, H. B. Dodworth, Con.

MENDELSSOHN'S 114TH PSALM & LORELEY, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 23.

Box-office now open at the Academy and 114 B'dway.

DR. LORD, AT ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11½. The remaining four lectures on *Burke, Mme. de Staël, Napoleon,* and *Webster.* $3.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., as follows:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, 21st... 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st.... 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 22d.. 9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 22d. 8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 25th...10:30 A. M.	Friday, 24th...... 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th...11:30 A. M.	Monday, 27th..... 8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 30th.. 1:00 P. M.	Wed'sday, 29th. 10:00 A. M.
Saturday, Ap'l 1. 3:30 P. M.	Friday, 31st.......12:00 M.

REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, at 6 o'clock; fare 50 cents, berths 50 cents; state-rooms $1. Steamers leave daily; (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.) These splendid steamers connect at Albany and Troy with all railroads for the West and North. Through tickets issued and baggage checked to destination.

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FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

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National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
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INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors prefer.

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Call or send for circular.

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JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

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SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.

One dollar received.

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NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, March 15, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, prox., on bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

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WE OFFER AN EXCELLENT INVESTment to a pushing man in the shape of a business secured from competition and paying large profits; it is proving its superiority over everything similar in the market. Full particulars, with estimates, on application to ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

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AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

Shakespeare's grand tragedy of OTHELLO.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH......................as......OTHELLO
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT.as..............IAGO

TUESDAY,
THURSDAY, } Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as IAGO.
SATURDAY MATINEE, } Mr. L. BARRETT as OTHELLO.

Messrs. Sheridan, Anderson, Fenno, Pateman, Piton, Decker, Howson. Mesdames DeBar, Bateman, Vaites.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

In preparation, THE FOOL'S REVENGE and HAMLET.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF SARATOGA.

THE ONE HUNDRETH PERFORMANCE OF SARATOGA will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, March 25, and it will be immediately withdrawn for the production on TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 28, OF JEZEBEL.

The brilliant London Sensation by D. Boucicault, Esq.

THE LAST SARATOGA MATINEE, SATURDAY next at 1½.

MONDAY, MARCH 27—BENEFIT OF Mrs. E. H. GILBERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE BLACK CROOK.

THE WONDERFUL MAJILTONS, THE SKATERS, THE RUNNELLS, And all the great features.

Appearance of Prof. NELSON and his TWO SONS, who appear among other NEW AND STRIKING NOVELTIES.

MATINEE SATURDAY, at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

THIS EVENING AT 8,

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

OLIVER DOUD BYRON. | AT TWO TODAY.

THE HIDDEN HAND.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

THE LINGARDS EVERY EVENING.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY. Wednesday, 22d, Marriage of Figaro, with Mrs. Lichtmay in her great role as Countess, and Mr. Chas. Formes as Figaro, with full chorus and orchestra.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

L. B. LENT..........(14th-st.)..............Director

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

First week of JULIAN KENT,

THE CLOWN OF THE AGE.

GEORGE DONALD,

THE CHAMPION BAREBACK SOMERSAULT RIDER.

MLLE. JEANNETTE ELLSLER.

BATTOUTE LEAPS.

TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES.

Admission, 50 cents; children under 10, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; children, 50 cents.

MARIE SEEBACH—14TH-ST. THEATRE. THURSDAY EVENING, March 23, Griseldis. Seebach, Griseldis. Veneta, Kunigunde. FRIDAY—Lorle. Seebach as Lorle in Dorf und Stadt. In rehearsal, Erziehungs Resultate (Educational Results.)

SEEBACH MATINEE—CHICKERING HALL, WEDNESDAY, at 1½. Tickets $2, at Christern's, No. 77 University-place, and at the door.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S EVENING COURSE.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., FRIDAY EVENINGS, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
March 24—GALILEO.
March 31—OLIVER CROMWELL.
April 7—DANIEL WEBSTER.

Course tickets, $2. Single admission, $1. For sale at Tract Society, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

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DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

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A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

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MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.

No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

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COMMON SENSE MANAGEMENT.

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AMENIA SEMINARY,

AMENIA, N. Y.,
FOR BOTH SEXES.
Term begins April 6.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

THE NOYES-PLACE BOARDING-SCHOOL—FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, AT WALLINGFORD, CONN.—The next term will commence the 3d of April next. No school can be located in a more healthy or beautiful village. The number of pupils is small. The Principal has had great experience and success in teaching, both in the English and French languages. Address Mrs. STREET JONES, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For both sexes. Seventeen Professors and Teachers. Nine Departments. Term opens April 3. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY, FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SHARON, Conn.; Spring term opens March 27. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A PRIVATE TEACHER, FOR A youth of fifteen years, to be instructed thoroughly in the fundamental English branches; also in the French and German languages; testimonials required. Address or call at No. 135 West 14th-st., before 12 M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER BALMFORTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, at the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1871.

ELIZABETH BALMFORTH, Executrix of Christopher Balmforth, deceased.

ja17-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 221 West 20th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of September, 1870.

SARAH ACKERMAN, Administratrix of Cornelius Ackerman, deceased.

s21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORITZ MARCUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Jacob Berlinger, holding my power of attorney, at his place of business, No. 221 1st-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.

s28-law6mW* BABETTE MARCUS, Executrix.

THE BROADWAY OUTRAGE.

Argument on Appeal Before the Supreme Court.

Postponement of the Matter on Motion of the Corporation Counsel—Indications of Fright on the Part of the Ring—The Property Owners to be Worried Out—A Lawyer's Views of the Remedy for Injured Parties.

Yesterday was fixed as the time for the first hearing of the motion, authorized by the recent unprecedented and unconstitutional act of the Legislature, to vacate the former proceedings in the Broadway job. At 10 o'clock, the hour named by RICHARD O'GORMAN, the Corporation Counsel, the Supreme Court Chambers was thronged by interested parties, the majority of whom appeared anxious to have the motion defeated. Messrs. HENRY H. ANDERSON and DANIEL LORD, and other prominent lawyers were present, it being understood that some of them were engaged by property-owners to resist the motion. The following remarks were before Justice CARDOZO, who presided:

Mr. O'GORMAN—If the Court please, in the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, it is my duty to make a motion under an act lately passed which probably will lead to some discussion. It is a matter of a great deal of importance, and before commencing it I will ask your Honor how your time is apportioned, so as to ascertain whether we can safely go on with it today.

Judge CARDOZO said the argument in the matter should terminate at 12 o'clock, for he should then have to proceed to dispose of the regular calendar.

Mr. O'GORMAN—I cannot anticipate what the opposition will be, but I don't suppose the time at your Honor's disposal will be sufficient to discuss this matter. I should like some day fixed when it can be argued continuously.

After a short consultation, the hearing of the matter was finally set down for next Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Hon. NELSON J. WATERBURY appeared on behalf of property-owners, and asked that copies of the papers on which the motion was sought to be obtained, be submitted to the Court and the opposing counsel.

Mr. O'GORMAN—I will take notice of the suggestion of the counsel, and have the papers printed. Formal notice of the adjournment was then taken by the Court.

An impression prevailed that the Ring, having become greatly scared at the indignant clamor which has been raised about the Broadway "job," would introduce old tactics with a view of staving off discussion on the merits of the motion on appeal. It was believed that they would endeavor to have the matter delayed from time to time until they finally succeeded in worrying and tiring out the opposition.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS OPEN TO THE PROPERTY-OWNERS.

Yesterday a reporter of the TIMES happened to meet a legal friend who is an ex-Democratic official, and is also a sincere and powerful opponent of the Tammany Triumvirate. The "jobs" of the Ring, which they are pleased to designate "street improvements," were introduced as the subject of conversation, and reference was made to the suit which several disaffected owners of property in this City, who are non-residents, have threatened to commence in the United States Circuit Court in Equity in order to vacate the gigantic and scandalous awards and assessments connected with the Broadway widening fraud. The following dialogue ensued:

REPORTER—Will the non-resident property-holders be able to cause much trouble to the Ring.

LAWYER—Yes, if they combine with other property-owners to have the assessments and damages to their real estate set aside as having been made in a fraudulent manner. They can commence a joint suit in the United States Court and can compel the Ring authorities to answer their bill of complaint. This action was contemplated in the early part of 1869, in the matter of the Church-street extension from Fulton-street to Morris-street.

REPORTER—Was the Church-street movement similar to the Broadway swindle?

LAWYER—Yes, in some respects. A full and searching investigation of the proceedings connected with the extension proved that they were defective in several respects. A combination of parties opposed to the so-called improvement, including citizens of other States, was formed for the purpose of commencing a suit in the United States Circuit Court against the City Corporation, to set aside the proceedings, and to restrain by an injunction the collection of the assessments until the suit could be determined.

REPORTER—Was any decision ever rendered in the Federal Court on the merits of the suit.

LAWYER—No. Before the necessary arrangements could be completed for carrying out the scheme, the persons who lived in other States, and in whose names the suit was to be brought, withdrew from the combination. The project was then abandoned, and the collection of the assessments proceeded without interference. I was not a party to that combination, nor am I a party to the Broadway "job," but as regards the latter, I think it is a point too clear for argument that the legislation of this State has exceeded its power in authorizing an appeal to be taken from an order made at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, some time ago, confirming the final report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the Broadway case, notwithstanding the fact that the time which has been fixed by law for the taking of appeal from all such orders, had expired before the act was passed.

REPORTER—Would this be the principal ground of objection in the case?

LAWYER—Not necessarily. It is highly probable that other means might be found for setting aside the report and all the other proceedings of the Commission, without departing from any established rules or principles of law, and, in my opinion, the suit should be commenced. When the Church-street assessments were under consideration by the property-owners, it was the opinion of some good lawyers that the proceedings of the Commission were void; that no man was bound to respect them; that they did not impose any obligation or confer any rights, and that such was the condition of all assessment proceedings which have taken place in this City since the adoption of the Constitution of 1846, that is to say, when the assessments have been made by the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court. Such appointments are clearly unconstitutional, and it is probable that a United States Judge would so hold. At the time of the excitement over those assessments, a lawyer who was desirous of having them vacated, submitted some points to the counsel for the property-owners. I will read his two principal points. He says:

1. The Assessment laws of the City of New-York, authorize any two of the Commissioners to act, but since these laws were passed has not this provision been superseded by the provision contained in the seventh section of article 1 of the Constitution of 1846, requiring that in such cases the compensation for the property taken "shall be ascertained, either by a jury or by not less than three Commissioners, appointed by a Court of Record, as shall be prescribed by law?" What do these words, "as prescribed by law," refer to? Do they refer to the action or proceedings of the Commissioners to be appointed, or to the action or proceedings of the Court of Record in appointing them? This last interpretation is their true meaning, because the words "not less than three Commissioners appointed by a Court of Record" are the last antecedent; and further, because it is not reasonable to suppose that the Constitution intended to give power to the Legislature to authorize the duty of the Commissioners to be performed by any number less than the whole number mentioned; for if we suppose that, then the intention must have been to give power to the Legislature to authorize even one of the Commissioners to perform the duty, which is absurd to suppose in reference to such a matter, and would, moreover, involve a contradiction in the wording of the section.

2. Section 8, of article 6, of the Constitution of 1846, provides, that the Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court, "shall not hold any other office or public trust." The power of appointing Commissioners of Estimate in the cases now under consideration, coupled as the said power of estimating, &c., always is in the said Assessment acts, with the power of assessing the amount awarded upon neighboring property, which is not taken, is a public trust in the hands of the Court which makes the appointment, that is to say, it is a public trust in the Judges of that Court, separate and distinct from their ordinary judicial character and capacity; and, therefore the Judges of the Supreme Court cannot exercise that power of appointment. If the Court were to do nothing but appoint Commissioners to ascertain the compensation to be made for the property taken, they would then act in their ordinary judicial capacity, or might be considered as so acting, because they would in effect merely appoint or select a special or statute jury of three men to act in the place of the jury on the trial of a traverse under the old writ of *ad quod damnum;* but when such Commissioners of Estimate are required to assess the amount of the awards on neighboring property, then such Commissioners act as assessors of taxes, and assessors of taxes are not mere jurors, and indeed are not jurors at all, and consequently they are public officers. The power of appointing them is therefore a public trust in the Judges who make the appointment, and they are forbidden from exercising it.

REPORTER—What security have the property-owners who have been defrauded by the Broadway swindle?

LAWYER—If the persons who have been aggrieved by excessive assessments can form a reliable combination for the purpose of bringing a suit in equity in the Circuit Court to set aside the proceedings, making the Corporation and the parties claiming the awards defendants, they will probably be successful. In such a suit the plaintiffs could take advantage of every possible objection to the proceedings. If rightly conducted, it would tend to thoroughly expose all the frauds and wrong-doings which have occurred in the case from the beginning to the end, and would do it more effectually than could be done in any other way.

A CORRECTION.

Mr. LEWIS MAY desires us to state that he is not now and never was a "dummy," in the purchase of real estate for Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY & Co. This statement is inserted as an act of justice to Mr. MAY, against whom we had no intention, whatever, of saying anything reflecting upon his good name.

LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

"The College; in the Counting-House; a Plea for Money-Making—Lecture by Rev. Dr. Deems.

Rev. Dr. DEEMS delivered a lecture last evening at the Church of the Strangers, Mercer-street. His subject was, "The College; in the Counting-house; a Plea for Money-making." He opened his remarks with the observation that in discussing the subject of legitimate money-making he did not undervalue the benefits of a college education. There was not a single man of his acquaintance worth a million who had not such advantages, that did not regret it. A money-maker had certain fixed rules to keep in view which cannot be violated with impunity. The circle was the symbol of perfection. A ship had not made its voyage complete until it had, after taking its cargo to an Eastern port, returned laden to the Western shore, whence it started. With regard to commerce and the counting-house, he condemned those who despise such things. St. Paul's injunction, "honor all men," no doubt, included money-makers. Money-getting was one of the inevitables of human life. God did not make man a contemplative being only. Who that could change the commercial condition of things, would. Should the farmer raise only as much veal as would suffice for his family? A proper acquaintance with commercial pursuits required knowledge, skill, and education. If NEWTON, LOCKE, LAPLACE, and WEBSTER had turned their attention to trade, they would have been millionaires; and if ASTOR, STEWART, and GIRARD had devoted themselves to philosophy, they would have shone. Literary men who affected to despise trade he strongly condemned, though he acknowledged that blockheads were sometimes rich, albeit the men who made them so were not. The man who received a business or fortune by bequest was not a money-maker, only a money-getter. College was apt to despise counting-house. The boy who was sent to college, learned a little of science and languages, and who could conjugate a Greek verb, looked down on the commercially-educated lad, whose whole store of Latin was the redoubtable motto, *E pluribus unum*. The comparison was not to be made in the training of youth, but in the results. He believed the commercial to be as good as the collegiate education. To be successful in mercantile pursuits there was much to be acquired. Order must be learned, memory must be acquired; patience, attention, civility and self-denial were needful. He knew a martyr to science who, if he had been apprenticed five years to STEPHEN GIRARD, would have rivaled HUMBOLDT. Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH would have been one of the greatest men if he had known the use of red tape. Commercial training was the great stairway to the lofty platform from which the man of business could survey the world. CICERO said, "A man should know all things." Should not a successful money-getter remember all things? The movement of a single man might affect a hundred others. If a money-maker made a blunder, even in the veriest fractional part of a cent, he might be ruined. At our wharves and in our stores thought as deep as NEWTON'S was required. Commercial men have been tried and suffered as much as the professors over the higher calculus. Men reached sounder conclusions on St. Catherine docks than in Westminster. With regard to business frauds, did people pause to consider how many there were who when sorely tried resisted temptations? The object of money-making was the struggle to get out of the shade into the sun. Honor to the poet and the teacher and the preacher, but despise not the money-maker, remembering such men as JOHN H. KEISER, who gave $150,000 to the Strangers' Home; PETER COOPER, who erected a palace of art; DANIEL DREW, who built the Theological Seminary to send forth ministers of the Gospel, and, if the lecturer might be pardoned for saying it, such as he who threw open the edifice in which they were then assembled, to the stranger.

City Life—Lecture by Rev. George J. Mingins.

"City Life" was the title of a lecture delivered last night at the M. E. Church, West Fifty-third-street, by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, for the Ladies' Aid Society, they having undertaken to raise sufficient money to complete the building and decoration of the church. The lecturer gave some interesting statistics about New-York, but thought it was drifting in a rum direction, from the fact that $30,000,000 were spent annually for water while $200,000,000 were spent for rum. He related many amusing anecdotes of the manner of living of professional beggars and swindlers, many of whom came specially under his notice in his conection with the City Missions. He deprecated the dislike shown by American boys to learn useful trades, and by American girls to go out to service, and denounced it as the falsest kind of pride for an American to indulge in. He also spoke at length of the private and municipal charities of the City, but said that if it were not for private enterprise and benefaction, New-York would be the shabbiest city in the world.

The Occupations of Life—Lecture by Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith.

A lecture was delivered last evening at Alexander Hall, Nos. 7 and 9 King-street, by Dr. GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH, on the subject of "The Occupations of Life." It was one of a course of free lectures which is being delivered at this hall by voluntary lecturers to working men and their families. These lectures are designed to be simply plain, practical talks to plain people, and are intended for entertainment as well as instruction. The leading idea of Dr. SMITH'S admirable discourse was the inculcation of all those good principles that morally elevate the man whatever may be his chosen avocation, and make him successful and respected in it.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

The lecturer spoke of integrity and moral courage, of industry and perseverance, as qualifications necessary to insure high position. He introduced quotations to that point from the Bible and from secular authors, and told his hearers always to "be sure they were right, then go ahead."

Annual Reception of the Young Ladies' Branch of the Ladies' Christian Union.

The annual reception of the Young Ladies' Branch of the Ladies' Christion Union was held last evening in the pleasant room of the Society, No. 47 University-place, corner of Eleventh-street. The capacious apartment was crowded with the friends of the Society, and the company must have numbered about 300 ladies and gentlemen. The evening's social entertainment was enlivened by excellent music from a band of musicians, and addresses suitable to the occasion and setting forth the good work of the Society, its present and prospective wants, were delivered by Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., and Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr. A statement of the affairs of the Society was given, which speaks encouragingly of the progress which has been made since its formation in last January. Eighteen hundred dollars have been received and expended, and the Society is at present out of debt. The library has been increased to 500 books, and contributions are still coming in. A large number of young women, strangers in the City, and others in need of Christian friendship and aid, avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them by the ladies, whose room is, to young women of the class referred to, similar to the "Boffin's Bower" founded by the philanthropic young lady of Boston. All the sewing departments are in a flourishing condition, and the fancy-work department has progressed beyond the most ardent anticipations of the Society. The Association, under the leadership of Mrs. MARSHALL O'ROBERTS, Mrs. RILEY A. BRICK, Miss FRANK A. JAYNE, Miss S. B. HILLS, and others, now numbers 100 members. It is intended by the ladies to make a removal from the room they now occupy to more commodious quarters, on the 1st of May. During the evening a subscription was set on foot by some of the gentlemen present interested in the good work, and about $1,000 were contributed in a very short time. Our reporter was informed by one of the ladies that $5,000 were needed by the Society to enable them to carry out their humane and Christian project, and they felt sanguine, from the liberal spirit of their friends, that they would soon raise that amount. Prayer by Rev. Mr. HARROWER brought the interesting exercises to a close.

"Fixing" a Case—Joseph Smith's Peculations.

The Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, had a special curiosity, in the shape of the case wherein JOSEPH SMITH, who was arraigned last week, was charged with stealing $2 from his employer, A. D. THOMPSON, of No. 292 Broadway. The accused, it will be remembered, after his arrest confessed to having stolen various goods, and proposed a compromise with the complainant. This was accepted by THOMPSON'S counsel, and a certain property was transferred to him for his client, on condition that proceedings against the accused should be discontinued. Judge DOWLING compelled the attendance of both THOMPSON and his lawyer, J. A. ENGLEHART. The prisoner declared that the entire amount of his peculations did not exceed $1,200, and he had given THOMPSON property worth at least $2,000. On examination by the Court THOMPSON said that by the advice of his counsel he refused to refund any portion of the property.

Judge DOWLING replied that there was no law that could compel him to do so. He then said to the prisoner that the only charge against him was for stealing $2; that he had disgraced himself, ruined his reputation, and paid dearly for his sin; but to afford him an opportunity to do better, the Court would suspend sentence. He also advised him to commence a civil action against THOMPSON for the recovery of the money.

ANOTHER LANDMARK GOING.

The Old Walton House on Pearl-Street to be Demolished—Interesting Reminiscences of a Century Ago.

In all probability but a short time will elapse before one of the most venerable of our ancient landmarks will be demolished to make room for the erection of an immense iron edifice for commercial purposes. The building referred to is well known to the public as "the old Walton House," and is situated on Pearl-street, immediately opposite the Harpers' Building. Its exterior appearance is anything but prepossessing. It is a four-story and basement brick structure of the most homely style. The front is, or was, painted a leaden hue. There are two second-hand stores on the street floor, and rag cellars underneath. A dingy sign on the second story front reads: "The Old Walton House." There is an extensive cheap boarding-house, occupying most of the upper front and rear rooms, while in the rear extension are a number of tenants. An immense stone and brick chimney, twelve by five feet square, monopolizes much of the east end of the house, and strongly reminds one of the "auld lang syne" of over a hundred years ago, when huge hickory logs cut from the Bowery forest trees and along the old Westchester military road, blazed and crackled with loud yet cheerful reflections upon the jolly aristocrats of "Niew Yorke." Gens. WASHINGTON, ARNOLD, CORNWALLIS, HOWE, and Major ANDRE and many others are mentioned as having been grouped around that fireside. A host of distinguished personages have been entertained there at various periods.

The house was originally built in 1752 by WILLIAM WALTON, then one of the most prominent merchants and ship-owners in this City. He subsequently served as one of "His Majesty's Council for the Province of New-York." At that time tradition avers that there was but one building on the south side of Pearl-street—then called Queen-street—between Cherry-street and Peck-slip. Yellow Holland brick was the material used, with brown-stone trimmings, now invisible under the successive coats of paint. Two quaintly-carved heads, with the most grotesque expressions, yet leer down from above the second and third story centre windows. At first it had three stories, but the steep tiled roof, with numerous projecting windows, lent the appearance of another—somewhat after our modern French-roof style. A double balustrade, one above the other, encircled the roof, and relieved its rather flat and "Dutchy" appearance. The main entrance was in the centre of the front. Two richly-fluted columns supported the portico, which was surmounted by the WALTON family coat-of-arms, elaborately carved in oak. The interior was fitted up in the then most elegant style known. The great wide hallways were wainscoted and paneled in English oak, beautifully carved, and the grand broad staircase was of great oaken slabs, the banister being of the same material—all highly polished. Immense parlors were also paneled in black walnut, with rich armorial devices significant of family lineage, elaborately wrought. High mantel-pieces of marble, supported huge bronze and gilt girondoles and candelabras. The fire-places were bordered with tiles, exquisitely colored, (some of these yet remain,) costly glass chandeliers depended from the paneled ceilings. Spacious guest-chambers, family suits of rooms, paneled in various styles, and sumptuously furnished, were in the floors above; also a grand ball-room and dining-hall on the second floor. A broad piazza ran along the rear of the house, from which a fine view of the river and the wild forests and green hills of Brooklyn and Long Island was afforded. A splendid garden also extended from Queen-street, Cherry, and Peck-slip to the river. This was finely laid out in sections of vegetable, flower, and rose beds; also a large conservatory, Summer houses, grape arbors, and graveled walks. There were cherry, peach, apricot and quince trees in abundance. The shrubbery was luxuriant. A picket fence in front and a board fence along the sides inclosed the entire area. On the river bank were boat and bathing houses. The entire establishment at that time was considered to be as princely as A. T. STEWART'S marble palace on Fifth-avenue is rated at the present day. The entire cost is said to have been £2,200 sterling.

At the conclusion of "the old French war," in 1759, when the British Army returned from Canada, the principal officers were entertained in a most magnificent manner by the leading citizens, at Mr. WALTON'S residence, he being the most prominent committee-man. On this occasion the guests were astounded by the rare and extensive display of costly solid plate, the choice wines and delicate viands that dazzled, tempted and delighted them. Four years afterward, when Parliament proposed to tax the American Colonies, colonists pleaded as one objection to the measure the poverty and exhaustion which the late war had entailed upon them. In the Parliamentary debates some of the speakers combatted this objection by referring to the magnificent entertainments given to the officers of the British Army by citizens of New-York, and the display of silver plate, equal to any nobleman's, at their dinners.

Upon the reception of the news of the repeal of the odious Stamp act, the Walton mansion was brilliantly illuminated. Every window blazed with light, and a grand wine party of the prominent City nabobs made the night hilarious with the treasures of the Walton wine vaults, which were vast in capacity and precious in the quality of bottled stock.

In 1768 Mr. WALTON died. The property was bequeathed to his wife, CORNELIA BEEKMAN, during her life, thereafter to revert to his nephew, WILLIAM. This nephew continued the family business of trading and ship-owning, and was one of the founders of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was successively Treasurer, Vice-president and President. During the Revolution, though sympathizing in the main with his countrymen, he was disposed to keep aloof from active participation in the struggle, and at one time retired to his estates in New-Jersey. For his apparent disaffection in thus leaving the State, these estates were confiscated by the Continental Congress. He afterward returned to this City, and remained here during its occupation by the British.

He was very highly esteemed by the latter, who listened to much of his counsel, and were considerably influenced thereby. He used a great deal of persuasion in behalf of American prisoners, and his wealth was lavishly expended in mitigating the hardships of their imprisonment. At his death, in 1796, three sons survived him—WILLIAM, JAMES DE LANCEY and JACOB. Each successively inherited the old homestead. JAMES DE LANCEY, the last occupant, died in 1834. JACOB entered the English naval service, and gradually arose until he earned the rank of Rear-Admiral. Seven years previous to his brother JAMES' death he returned to this City and assumed the inheritance of an uncle's estate. Upon the death of JAMES he inherited the grand old mansion, which had then become so much surrounded by business establishments that it was unattractive to him as a residence, and he rented it as a boarding-house.

But mocking traces of its former grandeur can now be seen. Its grand stair-case and imposing entrance and portico were demolished some thirty years since. The vast halls and parlors were divided into small apartments for lodging and other purposes. The paneling was taken out and replaced by more plain and homely pine. In 1853, when the HARPERS' building was burned, the roof of the Walton House caught fire and fell in. Its massive walls withstood the shock; and so substantial and so thoroughly seasoned was the flooring of the third story that it not only sustained the wreck of the burning roof, but, when the fragments of the latter were cleared away, its planks were found to be barely scorched.

Another story was added when the house was repaired. When Admiral WALTON died, in 1844, the house was inherited by his eldest son, the late Rev. WM. WALTON. On the death of the latter, in 1869, it passed to his brother, Dr. CHAS. J. WALTON, who now owns it. The property has never been sold or deeded, but passed from one to another heir by will.

The decendants retain many interesting and valued relics that once adorned the time-honored old pile. The most highly cherished of these are large portraits of WM. WALTON (first) and his wife, painted from life by WOOLASTON. The artist has represented the former as a tall, finely-shaped gentleman, in robust health, with finely-cut features, and a noble, benevolent expression. He was dressed in a brown velvet coat, a long-flapped waistcoat of white satin, with buff small-clothes, silk hose, and silver-buckled shoes. She is a handsome matronly dame of splendid physique and elegantly dressed in the style of her period. Both paintings are finely executed, and in an admirable state of preservation. Among the other relics are two massive mahogany tables, around which merchant princes and colonial dignitaries of the olden time drank the Madeira for which the Walton cellars were famous, portions of the plate and china with which the tables were arrayed; an eight-day clock which plays tunes and tells the day of the month; also, Mr. WALTON'S thick plate gold watch, gold-headed cane, &c.; also, a mourning ring of amethysts and diamonds, purchased at the death of his father; also, a Bible and prayer-book, curiously mounted with heavy yellow brass, a wedding gift to the wife of his brother JACOB, and many other articles of equal interest to the lover of antiquity.

The Small-Pox Quarantine in Long Island City at an End.

Yesterday the locality in Third-street, Long Island City, which has been so long fenced in from the outside world on account of its small-pox influences, was visited by the Health Officer of the city, with a number of his assistants. The party marched boldly into the horrid and forbidden gate, and examined the twenty-one inmates, each separately, all having been pronounced well, or those who had not been sick. Small-pox proof, the party proceeded to disinfect by thoroughly fumigating the premises, persons, clothing and everything, including goats and pigs, which had been within the doomed inclosure. The chemicals used were chloride of lime and carbolic acid. The house, from cellar to roof, was completely sprinkled, besides kettles of the compound being left to smoke in the rooms. There was much curiosity to see the persons who had been shut up in the inclosure. All presented a very sleek appearance, the living at the expense of the City seeming to agree with all. Only one death has taken place since the inclosure was formed, that of a child, although most of the original twenty-two who were so nailed up in what was supposed to be a living tomb have been more or less slightly affected with the disease. None of the frightful scenes which were predicted took place. The promptness of the Health Board, no doubt by this arbitrary affair, saved the lives of a large number, and nipped in the bud the threatened pestilence.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

An error occurred in Sunday's issue, in our account of the Police raid on the keno gamblers, in stating that a place in West Houston-street known as FRANK'S had escaped by a timely warning. Our reporter stated the fact on the authority of the Police, when the truth was that the keno-house is next door to Mr. FRANK'S liquor-store, and not at all connected with his establishment. We are sorry that a respectable citizen should thus have been unintentionally injured, as Mr. FRANKS keeps two of the best conducted saloons in the Eighth Ward, and naturally objects to being described as a keno-gambler. He is too well known in the Ward, however, to suffer from an unfortunate mistake, and therefore we make this frank explanation.

Officer FINLEY, of the Eighth Precinct Police, last evening, detected EDWARD CUNY, aged nineteen, in the act of spilling some alcohol on the floor of the hallway of No. 10 Laurens-street, where he resided, and setting fire to the same with a match. Suspecting that CUNY'S object was to set fire to the house, Officer FINLEY extinguished the fire, arrested CUNY, and referred the case to the Fire Marshal for investigation. CUNY'S explanation was that he had merely poured a small portion of the alcohol on the floor and ignited it to try if the spirit was genuine, as he intended to use it for removing pimples from the face. He was, however, locked up in the Prince-street Police Station.

Rev. N. ELLSWORTH CORNWALL delivered a lecture in verse in the hall of Rutgers College, last evening, in aid of the Free Church of St. Matthias. The subject of the lecture or poem was "Man, Neither Monkey nor Angel." Mr. CORNWALL gave an epitome of the social life of man, and claimed that as each one had a right to defend the good name of his family, the advocates of the monkey theory could have the monopoly of these animals wholly to themselves. As to their being angels, he said, we all know they are not.

The dispensary department of the Dispensary and Hospital Society of the Women's Institute, located at No. 459 Sixth-avenue, which is for the benefit of women in the middle rank of life and those greatly reduced in pecuniary circumstances, is now open. The trustees have appointed MARY E. GREEN, M. D., a member of the New-York Medical Society, House Physician, in place of Dr. ANNA DINSMORE, resigned.

Shortly after the Fulton ferry-boat *America* left the New-York side yesterday on her 11½ trip the steam-heater in the pilot-house bursted, creating quite a noise. Fortunately the pilot was in the other pilot-house, otherwise he might have been seriously injured by the escaping steam. On reaching the Brooklyn side the steam was shut off and the boat made her regular trips.

Coroner HERRMAN concluded the inquest yesterday in the case of PETER PILGER, the man who was drowned on the 11th inst., at the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, East River. No additional evidence was elicited, and the jury rendered a verdict of accident, but also censured the Ferry Company for their negligence in not providing suitable apparatus for the saving of human life, and the employes for their indifference displayed on the occasion of Mr. PILGER'S death.

A meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Patriot Aid Society, was held last night, at No. 104 Bowery, H. PETERS in the chair, and H. KUNDE, Secretary. The accounts of the Society were presented and settled, and arrangements were made to take part in the grand procession of April 10, and to pay their quota of the expenses. This comprised the business of the evening that was made public.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, AUGUSTUS NEWSHETTER was committed for trial on a charge of being concerned with several others in obtaining large quantities of goods from the firm of HILL & MOYNAN, Grand-street, on forged orders. WILLIAM DAVISON was also held for stealing $81, the property of LIZZIE SMITH, of No. 26 Norfolk-street.

EDWARD ISAACS was held to answer by Judge SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for stealing $250 worth of coral jewelry belonging to HENRY B. MELVILLE, of No. 1,191 Broadway. JOHN LLOYD was also held for passing a forged check for $38, drawn upon the Ninth National Bank, and purporting to be signed by MARTIN, MILLS & Co., Worth-street.

GEO. VANDENHOFF gave a social chat, as he terms it, last evening at Association Hall before an extremely large audience. "Irish Bulls and the Facetiæ of All Nations," was his topic, and for over an hour he amused the audience with examples of humor not only of Irish but of other origin. He compared wit and humor and gave instances of the best and worst.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, on complaint of HENRY BURTON against HENRY BRADLEY—both hack-drivers—the latter was fined $50 for willfully colliding with and breaking the wheel of the complainant's carriage. Eighteen dollars of the amount was given by Judge DOWLING to BURTON to pay the bill of repairs.

The twelve seamen who were detained in Ludlow-street Jail as witnesses in the case of Capt. GRINDLE, of the ship *Old Colony*, charged with maltreating some of his crew, were yesterday discharged by Commissioner SHIELDS. They were held for 117 days, and the expense entailed for their maintenance was $3,000.

JOHN DELANEY, a painter, was found concealed, yesterday, behind the counter of the saloon No. 103 Cedar-street, occupied by JOHN SAHMACKENBERG. As the prisoner had effected his entrance in a felonious manner, Justice HOGAN held him for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

W. H. WEBB and his son MARSHALL left yesterday for San Francisco to arrange for the sailing of the pioneer steamer of the new Australian line. Mr. MARSHALL WEBB will go out in the steamer and make the round voyage.

The Americus Coterie will give their annual calico hop, this evening, at Irving Hall. From present appearances the affair promises to be a brilliant and successful one, and will be attended by the *élite* of the east-side society.

BROOKLYN.

Five persons, suffering from small-pox, were discovered by the Health Officer in one family on Forty-eighth-street, Gowanus, yesterday. They were instantly removed to the Hospital. Dr. FISCHLER, the physician who had been attending them, was fined $50 by Justice WALSH for failing to report the cases to the proper authorities.

A young man named EDWARD EVERETT was held by Commissioner JONES, yesterday, in $2,000 bail to answer to the charge of attempting to pass counterfeit money. He had, it is alleged, offered a counterfeit $10 bill on the preceding night to a dry-goods merchant at No. 496 Fifth-avenue.

JOSEPH CLAY, a seaman, charged with manslaughter in having taken the life of a fellow-sailor on board the ship *Black Prince* on the 1st of February last, was placed on trial in the Criminal Term of the City Court yesterday. The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal.

LONG ISLAND.

Active operations in building have commenced in Long Island on the line of the Flushing and North-side Railroad. At Woodside, Winfield, Newtown village and West Flushing a large number of houses are projected. At the latter place about fifty are at present under construction and 250 more will be commenced by Spring. In the village of Flushing building was never so brisk. Although there are fifty more houses in the village than there were last year at this time, but few tenements can be found. At Whitestone most of the new buildings are being erected by an association.

The following persons were elected directors of the Flushing and North-side Railroad at the annual meeting Monday. The officers have been elected: I. I. Lock, J. D. Lock, C. Poppenhusen, A. Poppenhusen, J. W. Lawrence, Morris Franklin, Samuel B. Parsons, E. B. Hinsdale, I. J. Merritt, Charles A. Roe, Herman Funke, H. C. Poppenhusen.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Coroner SMITH yesterday held an inquest upon the body of MARY THOMPSON, aged about ninety years, who had wandered away from her home, at Hastings, about a week ago, and was found floating in the Hudson. No marks of violence were found upon the body, and it was supposed that she had accidentally fallen into the water. A verdict to that effect was therefore returned.

EDWARD MARRA, a young man, who has been employed as a brakeman on a freight-train of the Hudson River Railroad for some time past, yesterday incautiously attempted to walk on the top of the cars while in motion, and was killed, his head coming in contact with a stone bridge, near Tarry town. Coroner SMITH held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts was rendered.

NEW-JERSEY.

Ex-Gov. WARD is in Trenton with a petition to the Legislature in relation to the money the State may receive from the sale of the "Stevens Battery," now approaching completion, and which the Government has decided to sell. Gov. WARD asks that the income derived from this fund be devoted to the support of the New-Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers and to the Soldiers' Children's Home. Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS, who made this generous gift to the State, was one of the original managers of the Home for Soldiers, and always had a deep interest in its management.

The funeral of JAMES EDWARD GANSON, late dispatch agent of the Erie Railway, took place, from his late residence in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. The Hugh de Payens Commandery, Knights Templar, Enterprise Chapter, No. 20, R. A. M., and Jersey City Lodge, No. 74, F. and A. M., of each of which deceased was a member, were in attendance in full regalia, together with a large number of officers and employes of the Erie Railway Company. The Fourth Regiment Drum Corps, under command of Major ELLIS, attended the Masonic assemblage. The cortége was large and imposing. The remains were interred in New-York Bay Cemetery, with Masonic honors.

AARON B. CAMPFIELD, sixty-two years of age, an old citizen of Newark, committed suicide at the United States Hotel, Morristown, yesterday, by shooting himself. He was missed from the breakfast-table, and the proprietor of the hotel, entering his room, found him lying upon his face, still breathing. He died in a few moments, having almost completely blown his brains out. The act was premeditated, as he had borrowed the pistol the previous evening, and had spent the night in writing letters to a number of friends. He was unmarried.

JOHN WALSH, the champion sneak-thief of New-Jersey, who was removed yesterday to the State Prison from Jersey City, to undergo a term of fifteen years' imprisonment, has repeatedly threatened to kill his colored accomplice, JACKSON, who has been sentenced for seven years, JACKSON being looked upon by WALSH as an informer.

After a partial investigation into the cause of the accident on the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Bergen Tunnel, on Sunday morning, it is generally believed that the misplacing of the switch was the work of some malicious person, the regular switch-tender having placed it properly before going home, and over which two trains passed between his departure and the accident.

A colored man named SAMUEL HILLMAN, while suffering from delirium tremens, yesterday afternoon, armed himself with a razor, and sallying out on Grand-street, Jersey City, commenced threatening death to every person whom he met. He was at length seized by a few men, who disarmed him and conveyed him to the hospital. He cut himself in several places.

The public schools in the former City of Hudson were closed yesterday, out of respect to the memory of the late Miss WORTENDYKE, who for five years was a teacher in No. 8. The pupils and teachers attended the funeral in the afternoon. Miss WORTENDYKE died, after a week's illness, of congestion of the lungs.

The colored citizens of Orange have resolved to celebrate the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment by a parade and other festivities. The colored population of New-Jersey is proportionately larger than that of any other of the Northern States and the celebration on the 30th March will probably be quite general.

A motion will be made to the Supreme Court at Camden, in June, to grant a new trial in the case of JOSIAH WARD, convicted of the murder of JOHN WADEY, near Gloucester, in August last.

The contents of the old City Hotel, near the Cunard dock, Jersey City, were disposed of by auction yesterday. This ancient landmark is immediately to be torn down and replaced by a large brick structure.

The Cunard steamers lying at their docks in Jersey City were gaily decked with national bunting, yesterday, in honor of the marriage of the Princess LOUISE to the Marquis of LORNE.

The election for a Councilman in the Third Ward of Elizabeth took place yesterday, but the result was not known at a late hour last evening.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, First Lieut. George M. Wheeler is assigned to the charge of the exploration under the direction of the Chief of Engineers of portions of the United States territory lying south of the Central Pacific Railroad, embracing portions of Nevada and Arizona. The Commissary-General is ordered to furnish rations and anti-scorbutics for the party; the Surgeon-General, one medical officer and two hospital stewards, and the Chief of Ordnance, horse equipments, arms and ammunition. Surgeon James T. Chiselm is ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the East for assignment; Surgeon C. C. Byrne and Assistant Surgeons H. Lippincott and G. M. Miller are relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri; the two former are ordered to the Department of the East, and the latter to the Department of the South. The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service is ordered to forward 200 recruits to Louisville, to be assigned to the Seventh Cavalry in the Southern States; Lieut.-Commander Horace E. Mullan is ordered to equipment duty at the New-York Navy-yard; Lieut. Charles T. Arnold is ordered to the receiving ship at New-York; Chief Engineer Charles G. Devalin has been detached from the *Dictator* and is waiting orders.

ST. LOUIS' March 21.—Gen. Sturgis, with the headquarters of the Seventh Cavalry and two companies of the regiment, were sent, yesterday, on the steamer *Glasgow* for Louisville. The rest of the regiment will follow when relieved at their respective stations in the Indian Territory by the Sixth Cavalry, from Texas.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 21.—American Securities opened and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A.M.	1½ P.M.	4½ P.M.
Consols for money	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
Consols for account	92⅛@92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
United States 5-20s, '62	92	....	92
United States 5-20s, '65, old	91¾	....	91¾
United States 5-20s, '67	90¾	....	90¾
United States 10-40s	89¾	....	89¾
Illinois Central R.R. Shares	110¾	....	110¾
Erie Railroad Shares	18	18⅜	18
Atlantic and Gt.W.R.R. Shs.	35	....	35

FRANKFORT, March 20—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 96¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, March 21—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened and closed firm; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 7¼d.@7⅜d., and Middling Orleans at 7½d.@7⅝d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 17th inst., since the last report, have been 23,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market opened firm; Wheat, 12s. ℔ cental, for California White; 11s. @11s. 4d. for lowest grades of No. 2 to highest grades of No. 1 New Red Western Spring; and 11s. 8d. for Red Winter. Corn, 35s. ℔ quarter for New. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 17,500 quarters, of which 12,500 are American. PROVISIONS—The quotations at 1½ P. M. were: Pork, 86s.@88s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for extra prime Mess. Beef, 116s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Eastern prime Mess. The closing prices were as follows: Pork, 85s. ℔ bbl. for extra prime Mess. Beef, 115s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Eastern prime Mess. Cheese, 70s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 49s. ℔ cwt. for Short-ribbed Middles. PRODUCE—Spirits Turpentine, 39s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, March 21.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 37s. ℔ cwt. TALLOW, 44s. ℔ cwt.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—COTTON firmer, not higher; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 450 bales; gross, 1,203 bales; exports, coastwise, 425 bales; sales, 495 bales; stock, 12,715 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged; Howard-street Superfine, $5 62½@$6 12½; Howard-street Extra, $6 50@$7 25; Howard-street Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@$7 75; City Mills Extra, $6 75@$8 25; City Mills Family, $8 50@$11; Western Superfine, $5 62½@$6; Western Extra, $6 50@$7 25; Western Family, $7 25@$8 50. WHEAT active; Ohio and Indiana, $1 57@$1 85; other grades unchanged. CORN—White Southern steady at 85c.@86c.; Yellow Southern dull at 82c.@83c. OATS quiet at 66c. RYE dull at 90c.@97c. Mess PORK weak at $22. BACON steady; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Rib, 11¾c. HAMS, 17c.@18c. LARD quiet at 13c. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 21.—The GRAIN market is dull; sales 200 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Wheat at $1 45; 6 cars New Corn at 72c.@73c. on the track; 3,000 bushels Western Oats at 60c., in store. The quotations for FLOUR, RYE, SEEDS, HIGHWINES, PORK and LARD are unchanged, and no transactions are reported. CATTLE—Market improved; supply light; receipts, 120 cars against 153 cars same day of last week; 65 cars going forward in first hands; sales at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb.; sales 446 head Illinois Steers, averaging 1,100@1,460 lbs., at $6 37½@$7 87½, and 15 Ohios, 1,292 lbs., at $6 75. SHEEP firmer and supply light; of 8 cars received 6 passed through in first hands; sales were made of 284 head Ohio, ranging from 80@90 lbs., at $5 50@$6 50. HOGS better; 21 cars received, of which 19 went East; sales 220 head, at $7 50@$7 62½.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—COTTON dull at 13½c.@14c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firmer; No. 2 Spring Iowa $1 33@$1 35; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 42; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 52½@$1 55. CORN firmer; Mixed on track across the river, 51c.@52c.; Mixed sacked, 57c. OATS firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 51c.@51½c.; Mixed sacked, 55c.@56c. BARLEY quiet at $1 for prime Spring. RYE firm at 94c.@98c. WHISKY steady at 88c. TOBACCO firm. HEMP and BAGGING dull and unchanged. PORK dull at $20 50@$20 75, cash; $20 50 seller April and May. BULK MEATS, nothing doing. BACON dull; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. HAMS, sugar-cured, 15@16c. LARD dull; Country Steam, 11½c. HOGS quiet at $6@$7. CATTLE quiet at $3@$6. RECEIPTS—2,000 barrels Flour; 13,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, March 21.—TOBACCO active; sales, 371 hhds. at $5 50@$6 75 for Lugs; $7@$15 for low to fair Leaf. COTTON firm; sales, 300 bales Middling, 14c.@14¼c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $6 50. WHEAT steady at $1 30@$1 50, sacked. CORN dull; Shelled, in sacks, 65c. OATS declining; sales at 58c. RYE quiet at 95c. Mess PORK quiet at $21. BACON—Clear Rib, 11c.; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c., packed. BULK MEATS dull; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c.; Plain, 14¼c., packed. LARD—Tierce, 12c.; Keg 14c. WHISKY dull at 85c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 15c.; do., Gulf, 15¼c. FLOUR quiet and steady; Extra Family, $4 50@$7; Pennsylvania, $6 75@$7; Iowa and Minnesota, $7@$7 75; St. Louis $8 50. WHEAT looking up, Red Western at $1 66@$1 70; Amber, $1 72; White, $1 80@$1 84. RYE unchanged. CORN less active; Yellow, 83c.@84c.; Mixed Western, 82c.@83c. OATS unchanged; sales, 65c.@67c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 14¼c.@16½c. SUGAR steady; sales 600 hhds. Cuba at 8¾c.@9c. MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $22. LARD, 13c. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—COTTON in good demand at full prices. FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and drooping. Mess PORK, $20 50; now offered at $20 25. BULK MEATS sold 7¼c.@7¼c. for Shoulders; 9¾c.@9¾c. for Sides; Clear Rib Sides offered at 9c. without buyers. LARD nominally 12c. for Steam or Kettle. BACON drooping; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Sides, 10¾c.@11c. TOBACCO firm, with a fair demand. WHISKY in fair demand and higher; sales at 86c.

MILWAUKEE, March 21.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 30¼; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 27¼. OATS dull and nominal; No. 2, 60c. CORN dull; RYE dull; No. 1, 90c. BARLEY unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, March 21.—WHEAT—The market shows a little more strength; sales one car No. 1 Indiana at $1 70. CORN neglected. BARLEY still active; sales two cars new Canada on private terms, and three and a half cars No. 2 two-rowed State at 85c.; sales 10,000 bushels City-made Malt, from Bay Quinte, on private terms. Nothing doing in OATS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 21.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 14¼c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 3,146 bales; gross receipts, 3,181 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,963 bales; to Bremen, 1,801 bales; to Havre, 1,100 bales; to Venice, 1,770 bales; to Gelfe, 1,694 bales; coastwise, 871 bales; sales, 7,200 bales; stock, 288,181 bales.

TOLEDO, March 21.—FLOUR firm with a good demand. WHEAT advancing; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 48¼; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 45¼. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS in good demand at full prices; No. 1, 57½c.; No. 2, 50½c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,600 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, March 21.—COTTON dull and nominal; receipts, 1,745 bales; shipments, 2,280 bales. FLOUR dull and nominal. CORN heavy at 68c.@70c. OATS dull at 63c. LARD dull and nominal at 11¾c.@13c. BACON—Sides, 10½c.@11¼c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 10¼c.; Sides, 9¼c.@10¼c. PORK dull, at $22.

CLEVELAND, March 21.—WHEAT firmer: No. 1 Red, $1 47@$1 48; No. 2 Red, $1 43. CORN steady; High Mixed, 67c. OATS steady at 57c. PETROLEUM—Crude quiet at $4 90@$5; Refined dull at 22c.

MOBILE, March 21.—COTTON dull; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 1,872 bales; exports, to the Continent, 500 bales; coastwise, 140 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 60,868 bales.

DETROIT, March 21.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT, demand fair and advanced 2c.; Extra, $1 60. OATS, steady; Mixed, 54½c.; White, 56c.@57c. CLOVER-SEED dull at $6 40.

SAVANNAH, March 21.—COTTON firm and in fair demand; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 1,402 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,300 bales; to the Continent, 3,230 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 65,508 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 21.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 909 bales; exports, coastwise, 47 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 25,263 bales.

NORFOLK, March 21.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 12¾c.; net receipts, 775 bales; exports, coastwise, 769 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 6,176 bales.

WILMINGTON, March 21.—COTTON firm; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 65 bales; sales, 55 bales; stock, 3,264 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 21.—The COTTON market closed firm but quiet at 13¾c. for Middling. Sales, 515 bales; receipts, 270 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 21.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 47c. RESIN, $2 20 for Strained. TAR, $1 55. COTTON closes steady.

BOSTON, March 21.—COTTON steady; Middling, 15¼c.; gross receipts, 56 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 11,000 bales.

[Advertisement.]

"SHINE OUT, FAIR SUN."—The season has opened auspiciously, and its chief event, the introduction of KNOX'S Spring style of gentlemen's Hats, has been attended with brilliant success. When you want a stylish and becoming Hat, visit KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Idaho	March 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Algeria	March 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Batavia	March 23	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	March 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	March 25	New-York	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	March 25	New-York	Havre.
India	March 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Donau	March 25	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Morro Castle	March 23	New-York	Havana.
South America	March 23	New-York	Rio de Janeiro.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Idaho*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 1:50 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 21.—*In steam-ship St. Laurent, from Havre.*—Capt. Wotton, 2 Misses Saughi, Mr. Moel, Mr. Dupuy, Mrs. Quevremont and 2 children, Mr. Fournier, Chas. Sinch, Mr. Grand, Richard Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Messina and child, Mr. Grant, Mrs. Santin, Miss Tossel, Mrs. and 2 Misses Montiezun, Mr. Philastre, Mr. and Mrs. Cheignon and 2 children, Mrs. Moride and 2 children, Mr. Persane, Mr. Sabatti, Mr. Condolphi, Mr. Coffano, Mr. Auzalvue.

MARCH 21.—*In steam-ship City of London, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Sublett, Mr. D. Forbes, T. Bailey, G. Brodie, A. McKay, G. Whetley, J. Watkins, W. Traverse, C. Staveley, T. Coatsworth, V. Hanson, W. Jackson, F. Nada, A. Meyer, H. Predeaux, H. Watson, Mr. Eddelston, John Duinanesq, Miss Mary O'Mealy, John Williams, J. Bolton, M. Young, J. Zimson, nurse and child, Thomas Zimson, Miss Allen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....6:01 | Sun sets....6:14 | Moon sets.....7:51
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.8:44 | Gov. Island.9:33 | Hell Gate....10:55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 21.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Dublin, (Br.,) Allen, Liverpool, John G. Dale & Co.; Saida, (Br.,) Masters, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Holsatia, (N. G.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Sherwood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship H. L. Richardson, Anderson, Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Barks Louise, (N. G.,) Benton, Cork or Falmouth, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; J. B. V. No. 2, (Fr.,) Baltazza, Guadaloupe, H. A. Vatable & Son; Gunhilda, (Br.,) Sutherland, Savannah, Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Brigs Wildeman, (Dutch,) Drient, Surinam, Van Praag & Co.; Ysidora Rionda, (Br.,) Plummer, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton; Anna M. Knight, Davis, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Meyer, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Duncan McColl; Alice, (Br.,) Given, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker.

Schrs. Joe Kelly, (Br.,) Evans, Para, F. Moran; Petronila, (Br.,) Emery, Belize via Wanks River, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Lucia B. Ives, Muller, Jacksonville, Halbran, Bros. & Co.; Jamestown, Brown, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Alice Scranton, Seward, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.; H. Ridgely, Muckridge, New-Haven, C. C. Drake.

Arrived.

Steam-ship St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lemairo, Southampton, via Brest, March 4, at 8 P. M., with mdse. and 34 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. During the first 10 ds. of the passage had strong westerly gales and heavy head sea; on the Banks of Newfoundland, lat. 44, fell in with large quantities of ice; put into Halifax, March 17, short of coal.

Steam-ship Concordia, (of Boston,) Hedge, Bordeaux Feb. 18, with mdse. to Russell, Howe & Co. March 5, had a heavy gale from W. to N. W.; shipped a heavy sea, carrying away two boats, breaking rails, stove in skylights, booby hatches, and letting large quantities of water below. March 11, in a violent gale from W., shipped a heavy sea, breaking in the house to companionway, getting 2 feet of water in the cabin, damaging small stores, &c.; was 7 ds. between 35 W. to 35, with violent westerly gales.

Steam-ship Beckton, (Br.,) Howling, Messina Feb. 20, Palermo 22d and Gibraltar 28th, with fruit, &c., and 1 passenger, to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Had fine weather throughout.

Steam-ship City of London, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool March 9, via Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Thuringia, (N. G.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, March 11, via Plymouth, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Niagara, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, March 18, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Bark Harvest Moon, Vidulich, Messina 53 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 15; had variable weather; March 17, was run into by an unknown bark bound E., carrying away mizzen rigging, chain-plates, and started poop.

Bark Lucy A. Nickels, Coffin, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Brig Myronus, (of Ellsworth,) Higgins, Messina, via Long Island Sound, 50 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to James Henry.

Brig Anna Elizabeth, Fletcher, Providence.

Schr. R. K. Vaughan, Risley, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to Maryland Coal Co.—vessel to Baker & Dayton.

Schr. A. L. Stevens, Marcy, Norfolk, 6 ds. with timber to United States Government—vessel to R. J. Rogers.

Schr. Kedron, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Pettis, Halifax, N. S.,) 6 ds. with fish, &c., to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Elias Runyon, Campbell, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dirigo, Snow, Portland, with lumber, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Bartie Pierce, Jones, Portland, with lumber, for Tangier.

Schr. Ada S. Allen, Allen, Whiting, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. American Chief, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Willie S. Sweet, Young, Wellfleet, for Tangier.

Schr. Nile, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. Hardscrabble, Vail, Rockland, with lime to J. B. Brown.

Schr. L. O. Chase, Kelly, Harwich, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. H. E. Wellman, Ferrell, Perry, Me., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Pangasset, Waples, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Franklin, Brewster, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Manlove, Robinson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. P. Trigg, Linekin, Gloucester, with fish to Geo. P. Trigg.

Schr. Charles L. Lovering, Phillips, Trenton, for Eastport.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Oread, Hill, Wellfleet, for Tangier.
Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Brown, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Idle Wild, Hickman, Wellfleet.
Schr. Charm, Nickerson, Boston.
Schr. Sam Weller, Lewis, York River, Va.
Schr. S. E. Davis, Davis, Virginia.
Schr. Richard Law, York, Stonington.
Schr. E. E. Potter, Ellsworth, Stonington.
Schr. David Nelson, Studwell, Portchester.
Schr. Sallie Burten, Palmer, Stamford.
Schr. Julia Blake, Blake, Dighton.
Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Caroline, Perry, Stonington.
Schr. Anidir, Crawford, Greenport.
Schr. Bay State, Smith, Vinalhaven.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, W. N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—Arr., barks Shawmut, from Beyrout; Rattray, from Palermo; Corra Linn, from Barbados; Acacia, from Matanzas.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 21.—Arr. steamer Champion, from New-York; schrs. S. B. Franklin, from Greenport, Long Island; Elias Moore, from Baltimore; A. J. Fabius, from Providence; Verail, from New-York. Sld. steamers James Adger, for New-York; Maryland, for Baltimore; brigs Georgia, for the West Indies; Chas. Wesler, for Bucksport, Me.; schr. Harry Lee, for Wilmington, N. C. The ship Harzburg, hence for Queenstown, in going to sea this afternoon, got ashore near this bar. Her position is uncertain. Assistance has been sent.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 21.—Sld. bark Thames, for Rio; brig Potomac, for Demerara; John Byers, Norfolk, for Barbados, and a large fleet of coasters.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 21.—Arr., steam-ships Herman Livingston, from New-York; San Salvador, from New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia; schooners S. S. Bickmore, (leaking,) New-York, and James Fisk, from the Orient.

Cld., steamships Alhambra, for Boston; Virgo, New-York; bark Susan B. Dudman, for Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 20.—Arr. U. S. steamer Mahoning, cruising; brig Day Spring, (Br.,) Cienfuegos, Eastport; schrs. Lucy J. Keeler, and A. L. Butler, Baltimore, Boston; Sarah Wooster, Providence, Calais; Silver Bell, New-York, Boston; Samuel Knights, do., Bucksport; Lizzie Williams, Camden, New-Bedford; Moselle, (Br.,) for Georgetown, S. C.; Alice, Boston, Tangier.

Sld. schrs. Frances Satterly, Hardscrabble, Empress, Nile, H. E. Wellman, Riverdale, Island Belle, Harper, Alaska, Abbie Ingalls, Lyndon, H. N. Miller, Winged Racer, and L. M. Jenkins.

Notice to Mariners.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 21.—The steam-ship Herman Livingston reports that the Frying-pan light sloop has probably drifted from her moorings, as she was not to be seen in eight fathoms water.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, March 21.—The Inman steam-ship City of Antwerp, Capt. Lochead, from New-York March 11, touched at Queenstown this morning en route to Liverpool.

The steam-ship Frankfort, Capt. Barre, from New Orleans March 1, arrived at Bremerhaven yesterday.

LONDON, March 21.—The North-German Lloyd's steam-ship Rhein, Capt. Meyer, from New-York March 11, touched at Southampton today, en route for Bremen.

Disaster.

LONDON, March 21.—The bark Edward Hise, from New-York, for Venice, has put into Fayal damaged and with the loss of 2,250 barrels of petroleum thrown overboard during a hurricane to prevent foundering.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
WEDDING CARDS AND INVITATIONS
AT VERY SHORT NOTICE.
FINE STATIONERY, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, MENUS, &C.

CUMBERLAND COAL.
AFLOAT AND TO ARRIVE,
FOR SALE BY THE CARGO,
BY THE
CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.
Offices, 71 Broadway.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 and 567 Broadway, New-York,
INVITE ATTENTION TO A NEW
Waltham Watch,
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